Major Ariel A. McLeer,

from the Wilsons.

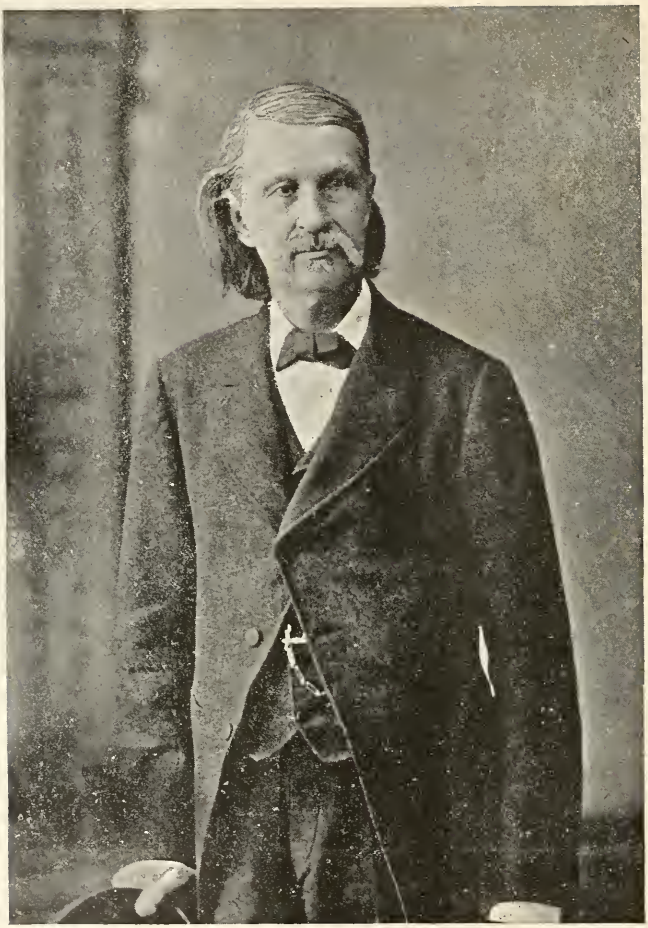
Sept. 16, 1905.

Wilson McFeer

AUG 31 1926

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/maryvillecollege01mary



HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. SEPTEMBER, 1898. NUMBER 1.

THE PORTRAIT OF HON. HORACE MAYNARD, PRESENTED TO MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

BY DR. S. W. BOARDMAN.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, Tenn., was identified with that portion of American history which preceded and followed the war for the Union.

He was the companion and friend of Abraham Lincoln, and rendered very important services in the restoration and re-establishment of the Federal Government. He was a Christian statesman never to be forgotten in the Valley of East Tennessee, or indeed throughout the Union.

It is eminently fitting that his portrait should hang on the walls of Maryville College, an institution of which Governor Brownlow wrote: "No institution in the South deserves more sympathy or aid."

But Maryville College has especial grounds of indebtedness to Horace Maynard. But for him it might not now be in existence. At a critical time, soon after the close of the war, when the question of resuscitating this sacred institution was before the Synod of Tennessee, its old friends were in discouragement; almost in despair. Even Professor Lamar, according to Dr. Alexander's historical sketch, had nearly abandoned hope. It was then the Hon. Horace Maynard, an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, an earnest and life-long friend of Maryville College, rose, and by weighty and persuasive words, with his well-known eloquence, turned the tide and saved the College to a vastly enlarged future usefulness. He pointed out in glowing words the immense services which it had already rendered to the American Union, to the Church, and to the world. President Anderson, the founder of Maryville College, had been as decided in his adherence to the Union as President Andrew Jackson. He had been for ten years the first preacher of the Second Church of Knoxville. He was for more than half a century a tower of strength to Presbyterianism, and to every good cause, in East Tennessee. The vast momentum for good accumulated in Maryville College under his long administration could not be dispensed with.

Mr. Maynard showed how greatly the whole surrounding country would long need just such influences as Maryville College was better fitted than any other institution in the South to exert.

Some still remember the occasion, and Mr. Maynard's earnest speech, perhaps the most important he ever made. The tide was turned and the future of the College assured.

The portrait is a fine work of art, and is pronounced by those who knew Mr. Maynard to be a striking likeness.

The presentation was made at the alumni banquet, May 26, 1898, by his worthy son, James Maynard, Esq., of Knoxville. He spoke briefly and modestly of some noticeable characteristics of his eminent father, and of some significant incidents in his distinguished career. He alluded to his father's early struggles while teaching and performing manual labor to acquire a liberal education. Mr. Maynard was from Westborough, Mass., and was graduated, with the valedictory, from Amherst College. He always sympathized with students of limited means who were striving for education. His example may well stimulate all students who shall look upon his portrait, to patient and persistent diligence in similar pursuits.

But Mr. Maynard was much more than a mere scholar and statesman. He was a

devout and consistent Christian. His son related that when he was the honored American Minister at Constantinople, while, on one occasion, traveling in Syria, he remained over Sabbath at the station of one of our foreign missionaries. The Turkish civil officers, desiring to show the respect due to his high diplomatic position, wished to pay him usual honors on the Sabbath. Mr. Maynard, however, declined any official ceremonies on that holy day. The missionaries in after years testified that nothing had done so much to give weight, in that region, to evangelical teaching as this conscientious and consistent conduct of the chief representative, in that part of the world, of the great American republic.

The portrait was received with thanks by President Boardman, who recalled, briefly, the interchange of public men between the South and the North. Two of the most prominent Presbyterian ministers of the North, Rev. Dr. R. L. Bachman, long of Utica, N. Y., now of Knoxville, and Rev. Dr. William A Rice, of New York City, for a time Dr. Boardman's valued parishioners at Auburn, N. Y., had come from East Tennessee; while Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Perez Dickinson, Col. W. P. Washburn, and many others of the most esteemed citizens of the South, were the gift of the North. Great advantage to both sections had been derived from this free exchange of their most gifted sons. Dr. Boardman referred to the words just uttered by Dr. Elmore, in delineating the noble character of President Anderson, and remarked how like to Dr. Anderson was Mr. Maynard, the ruling to the teaching elder, in the broad views and lofty aims which characterized their lives. This noble portrait of Mr. Maynard, to which it may be hoped that many others of distinguished friends of the College will soon be added, is greatly valued by all, and will long afford cheer and stimulus to the successive generations of students who, as they look upon it, shall here aspire, as he did at Amherst, to achieve a useful and honorable career.

PROFESSOR GOFF'S CANVASS FOR BARTLETT HALL.

In the early part of the year, the students, faculty and trustees of the College requested Prof. Herman A. Goff to make a canvass in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building which had been erected and opened for partial use, but was not completed or furnished.

The enlargement of the College made the completion of this building, which was begun with the idea that it would take some years to finish, very desirable and necessary, not only for the gymnasium and rooms for all religious organizations, but also for the dormitory rooms and the auditorium for general college purposes.

In response to these requests, Professor Goff left Maryville the middle of March, and, after a very successful trip of three and a half months, returned home the last day of June.

He presented the claims of the College not only to Christian philanthropists, but represented the College in churches, prayer-meetings, Sabbath-schools and Christian Association meetings in eight different States of the Union.

After war with Spain was declared, experienced friends told him that he would find it useless to try further to raise funds, as the excitement was so great that men would not be inclined to give to a new object. He persevered, however, and obtained the best results during the last part of his tour.

Some of the best-known and wisest Christian givers responded to his appeal; two gave $500 each, two gave $200 each, five gave $100 each, and others gave smaller amounts.

The direct results of Professor Goff's efforts are very gratifying and encouraging to all, but the indirect results will be still more important.

Every college which would prosper and develop must retain its old and enlist new friends and benefactors, by giving evidence of its growth and by putting its claims as conspicuously forward as its merit and needs justify.

Professor Goff has called the attention of many to the rapid development and growing work of Maryville College, and not a few have promised to keep the institution in mind and aid it in the near future.

In the distribution of catalogues, setting forth the advantages and inexpensiveness of the College, much interest was aroused, and it is likely that, as a result of this, many new students will come to Maryville.

The condition of the Bartlett Hall Fund will be found upon another page of this issue.

FOURTEEN WEEKS OUTSIDE THE CLASS-ROOM.

BY PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF.

In the fourteen weeks recently spent in travel and conference over the interests of Maryville College, the solicitor for Bartlett Hall had some vivid and memorable experiences. He found, on consulting with many friends, that there is increasing interest in the work of this institution among those who live at a distance. The writer of this report has entered on the fourteenth year since his graduation from Maryville College. Having spent all but three years since that time as either a member of the Board of Directors or a member of the faculty of the College, he has had in view constantly its steady growth and the notable features of its recent development.

Success in winning friends and enlisting helpful effort requires, first, a good cause. The College has fulfilled so worthily and so faithfully every trust and obligation laid upon it by the founder and by broad-minded and generous contributors that it is a pleasure to make the record known. In the second place, success in raising funds depends upon the person approached. It was the writer's good fortune to meet with many who were at liberty to hear and to respond to a call from a College that aims to give its students advantage of every increase in its funds. Why should they not regard with enthusiasm a work so productive of character, so fraught with destiny, as is the work at Maryville College for the ambitious young people who enjoy its privileges?

If success in canvassing has been attained it has been the result of simply making known the facts pertaining to the growth of the College, its pressing needs, and its promise of permanent investment for the highest educational and moral uses of every dollar contributed to it. These facts were set forth to those who are best able to judge of their merits, and whose lives are consecrated to noble benevolence and faithful Christian service. In carrying the message to those providentially appointed to hear eighteen different States were traversed, through the changing seasons from seed time to harvest; snow-storms, sunshine, rain and floods were encountered, but travel and communication were everywhere safe and speedy.

This mission was arranged at this time not because the occasion seemed favorable, but because of the imperative need of funds. The time was unpropitious. The threatened war with Spain broke out before the work of raising funds was well begun. In the splendid outburst of patriotism, in the equipping of troops, organization of relief commissions, and raising of supplies for the starving in Cuba, the public mind was occupied. In the cities visited the churches, singly or unitedly, were raising funds for special purposes. No congregation containing wide-awake Christian givers is left long without some new object of benevolence. The large colleges and well-known missionary institutions and agencies are always seeking and receiving munificent gifts. The choice of the right object, among such multitudes that are worthy, is so difficult as to constitute an embarrassment of riches.

In one week, in Philadelphia, one friend received three visitors from different colleges, each with a worthy cause to advocate, and in the city of Providence sixteen college men, inside of three weeks, were soliciting funds. The two friends who told me these facts both subscribed to our cause.

One, whose interest and help are not to be forgotten, received in one week six hundred letters with appeals for aid from individuals and various public and benevolent institutions to the amount of more than one million dollars. In some regions the cry of hard times was not the expression of a habitual complaint, but the statement of a fact, whose painful grip was evident.

But the needs of Maryville College were imperative. The faithfulness and energy of the students in their efforts to secure a new building were commended at home and abroad. These efforts had accomplished all that was possible. Eight thousand dollars had been pledged, and the amount of five thousand more was needed to complete this building to promote the physical culture of the students and to shelter the Young Men's Christian Association in its organizations for religious works. Standing in its conspicuous position on the campus, strong and substantial, well roofed, but bare within, the unfinished building made so powerful an appeal that the Board of Directors resolved to make a special request for funds to finish and suitably equip it, and thus furnish the needed gymnasium, bathing and dormitory facilities, an auditorium, and other rooms for general use.

This appeal was carried to thousands. The editors of our leading denominational papers in Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia, and other editors of influential newspapers, gave hearty greeting and practical help. Pastors offered the privilege of presenting the cause before their congregations in some of the large churches of the principal cities.

Crooked and intricate streets could not debar the pilgrim from visiting the chief shrines in the good city of Boston. His heart beat more rapidly in the ascent of Bunker Hill Monument, and the sight of the old North Church, the Old South Church, Faneuil Hall and Boston Common brought a flood of emotions. The visit to Providence showed a city of manufactures, of wealth and enterprise. Acquaintance with its people placed them in the catalogue with other kind and liberal benefactors.

In Greater New York we expect to feel the ceaseless pulsations of commerce, the throb of great financial movements, and to meet the keen, alert, practical spirit that animates the varied business, social and religious movements. It is an educative experience to come into contact with the minds that plan and the wills that execute such vast projects. Philadelphia is another New York in its magnificent buildings, extensive business and thronging population. It has more room for homes, freer atmosphere, equal public spirit. It is a delightful city, a true American city. Passing to the west, at the junction of the two great rivers, surrounded by monuments of human energy in the great manufacturing establishments, stands Pittsburgh, the city of power. Coal from the mines composes the cargo of many a heavy-laden craft or urges on the ceaseless revolutions of ponderous machinery. The sources of oil, coal, salt and other products were in turn objects of brief and passing interest, for the business required haste.

No time outside the class-room is more profitably remembered than that spent in visiting the great universities and seminaries. Princeton College and Seminary have surroundings of such beauty that one can not be satisfied with the limits of his stay. The University of Pennsylvania, the University of the City of New York, Brown and Harvard and others of the best-known schools and seminaries were visited. There was much interest shown in our enterprise on the part of others who are engaged in educational and benevolent work.

This report refers to a few weeks of effort for Maryville College. It must be brief. The lights and shadows on the page of the solicitor's experience must be imagined by the reader. But the limits of the influence of the trip are not known, can never be known. In prayerful hope we have done the work assigned. God, who has answered prayer and made the College what

it is, will graciously vouchsafe his blessing to those who have offered the cup of cold water, who have shown by their words and by their gifts that they regard it an agency for the advancement of the kingdom purchased by the blood of His only begotten Son.

IN CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

We take the liberty of publishing an extract of a letter written by our Mr. Thomas Maguire to Professor Wilson. It gives us an interesting glimpse of camp life as it is, with its evil and its good. We are glad that Maryville College could contribute so devoted and efficient a worker to the army work of the National Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Maguire says:

"My work here has been most interesting and encouraging, and I can safely say full of valuable experience. It has varied from washing towels and dishes to speaking before a thousand soldiers. On arriving here a little more than two months ago the Y. M. C. A. had one tent, 40 by 60, in operation. Mr. Pearsall, the camp secretary, and myself were trying to run a tent, which means supplying soldiers with stationery, stamps, etc., and arranging for evening meetings. We had our own cooking and washing to look after; besides meeting the demand for more tents, and accommodating the secretaries who were constantly arriving to take up the work. The only way out of the difficulty was to build a place away from the tent to be used as headquarters. This done, it gave us breathing room, and we had, up to last week, 23 tents in operation. In these tents hundreds of men have been led to Christ, Bible classes organized, and religious literature widely distributed. We have supplied stationery free. This has been used to the extent of over 1,000 letters a day in each of our largest tents. The Y. M. C. A. work has won the admiration of General Brooke and officers, and well it may. One shudders to think what might have been the state of morality in the camp without such a strong religious influence. It is not what one desires now, but it would have been a perfect hell without the Association work. It is a common sight when pay day comes round (once a month) to see soldiers taking their turns at the canteen, getting their six glasses for 25 cents. They can not drink it in the canteen; the rush is too great for that. In one regiment (the Third Wisconsin) the canteen took in $600 in six hours. This was last pay day. I have stumbled over men often who were lying helplessly drunk in the public roads. Immorality in its worst form exists here. Immoral women are seen arm in arm with the soldiers in broad daylight. Some of these things make one feel that there is more than the actual battle to be considered when war exists.

"I met Reuben Powel. He is in the Third Illinois, and he told me that he was so disgusted with the life that some of his comrades were living that he felt himself a stronger Christian and more determined to lead a straight life. Will Phillips has come straight out, and is now in charge of one of our group Bible classes in the Third Tennessee. Evan Scott, Samuel B. Braden, Maynard Goddard, Hugh Martin and Will Dietz are also here. The latter is clerking in the Third, and is not an enlisted man.

A VISIT TO CAMP TAYLOR, AT KNOXVILLE.

BY W. A. CAMPBELL.

That I might get a taste of camp life and renew old acquaintances, I visited the Fourth Tennessee at Camp Taylor, and spent a day and night there.

I found eight of our College boys there, all of whom have some position above a private. This speaks well for our College, and shows the value of military drills for our field days. Following is a list of our boys, as far as I can learn, all being in Company B:

Mr. H. L. Matthews, first sergeant, was one of the best students in the Freshman class last year. He has the reputation of

(Continued on Page 11.)

New Providence Presbyterian Church, Maryville, Tenn.

New Providence Presbyterian Church of Maryville is one of the oldest churches in Tennessee, having been organized in 1786.

Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D., was its pastor from 1792 to 1810. After leaving Maryville, he established schools and churches in Middle Tennessee, including the First Church of Nashville. He also founded Blackburn University, in Illinois.

Rev. Isaac Anderson, D.D., the founder of Maryville College, was pastor from 1812 to 1857. The church membership was 209 in 1812, and reached its highest mark of 727 in the year 1843.

After Dr. Anderson's death the longer pastorates were filled in succession by Rev. Fielding Pope, Rev. Alexander Bartlett, Rev. Donald McDonald, D.D., and since 1890 by Rev. Frank E. Moore, under whose ministrations the church has grown and prospered, having 327 members, and having recently erected a commodious and beautiful edifice at a cost of $13,000.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

The Synod of Tennessee, comprising the three Presbyteries of Holston, Kingston and Union, will meet at Madisonville on Tuesday, October 25, 1898, at 7 P.M.

Dr. S. W. Boardman, the retiring moderator, will preach the opening sermon on Tuesday evening.

Among other items of business the Synod will elect twelve trustees of Maryville College to take the place of those whose three years' term of office then expires.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

Cash received to Sept. 1, 1898 . . . $6,118.39
Subscripitons due and coming due, $4,000
Yet needed to complete aud furnish, 3,000

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

The following items cover the cash received during the five months of April-August, 1898:

336	Ed. S. Vaught	$ 1.00
337	George Hafley	10.00
338	Rev. J. A. Silsby	1.00
339	Dr. S. W. Boardman	25.00
340	Francis A. Duncan	5.00
341	W. A. Lyle	5.00
342	Lura J. Lyle	2.00
343	Mary T. W. McTeer	1.00
344	John H. Converse	50.00
345	Charles C. Harrison	100.00
346	R. P. Walker	2.00
347	Rev. J. B. Porter	3.00
348	Brick Church S. S., Rochester	36.13
349	Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Sr	100.00
350	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D.D.	100.00
351	Rev. Charles Wood	25.00
352	Collected by Thos. Maguire	79.42
353	J. B. Pate	25
354	Rev. A. J. Coile	2.50
355	M. T., Philadelphia	500.00
356	Sec'nd Pres. S. S., Chattanooga	20.00
357	Charles Marston	2.50
358	Rev. J. M. Alexander	25.00
359	J. H. Newman	$ 10.00
360	Helen M. Gould, New York	100.00
361	Ogden Bros. & Co.	2.00
362	Samuel C. Roney	5.00
363	Arcade Hotel	1.00
364	Ada M. Fleming	1.00
365	Cash	29.00
366	W. A. MacCalla	3.00
367	John Collins	1.00
368	Friends in Wilkesbarre	26.00
369	Friends in Scranton	8.50
370	Friends in Newark	21.00
371	S. W. Boardman, Jr	2.00
372	Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D.	10.00
373	George G. Moore	5.00
374	William J. McCahan	100.00
375	A Friend in Boston	4.00
376	Friends in Providence, R. I.	6.50
377	Mrs. H. N. Lathrop	5.00
378	Mrs. John H. Blauvelt	5.00
379	J. M. Hunter	2.00
380	Elizabeth Lee	2.00
381	Mrs. M. J. Gilmour	5.00
382	D. M. Perine	2.00
383	J. M. Collingwood	2.00
384	Mrs. Wm. Thaw	200.00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. SEPTEMBER, 1898. No. 1.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN.
SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.
PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN.
MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES M. MAGILL, JOSEPH W. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to the
MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,
Maryville, Tenn.

LOCALS.

The College opened on Sept. 7, with about two hundred students in attendance.

Horace Ellis and Carl Elmore, of the last graduating class have returned to College as instructors.

Prof. J. C. Barnes was in attendance at Chicago University during the summer and also visited his relatives in Ohio.

A letter from Edwin Cunningham, '90, U. S. Consul at Aden, Arabia, will appear in the next issue of THE MONTHLY.

Prof. E. B. Waller visited his parents at Seneca Falls, N. Y., during vacation, and attended the Summer school of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.

Jno. W. Ritchie, '98, at Chicago University, and R. P. Walker, '94, at Yale, are on leave of absence for one year from the college teaching corps.

One of the results of the war is to make a greater interest in the Spanish Language, and a large number of students have already entered Prof. Wilson's Spanish classes.

Miss Amanda L. Andrews, daughter of Prof. Andrews of Marietta College was at Chicago University this summer, and has returned to take charge of the Modern Language Department.

Morton Ervin and Frank Schirmer have returned to College from Tampa, Fla., where they were in the employment of the Government during the summer. They saw some of the horrors of war when the wounded from Santiago were brought to the hospitals.

D. F. Coldiron and J. E. Beatty are on the way with their regiment to the Philippines, where they will probably meet Geo. Hull, who is a member of the First Colorado and took part in the battle of Manilla.

Rev. Geo. H. Lowry, '94, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Montgomery, Ohio, shows his loyalty to the college by recommending it so highly, that four young ladies from his congregation have come to Maryville this fall.

The new Fayerweather Science Hall is a delight to all, and classes are meeting in it, although it can not be finished till the middle of the month. Prof. Geo. S. Fisher will write an article describing it in the next issue of THE MONTHLY.

Prof. S. W. Sherrill, '92, superintendent of the public schools at Jonesboro, has been elected president of the Teachers' East Tennessee Educational Association. He is the youngest man that has ever been elected to this honorable position.

William T. Bartlett has spent his vacation in visiting at Johnson City and Jonesboro. He played ball with the Johnson City Nine and helped it to win many games. He also was called upon many times to sing solos in different churches and conventions.

Dr. Boardman and family spent the summer at Newark, N. J., Pittston, Vermont, and New York. He attended the commencement of Harvard University and witnessed the graduation of his son, Sherman Boardman, '96, from that famous institution.

I. Allison Gaines, '95, will have charge of the rhetorical classes and assist in the English Department this year. He was one of the professors at Washington College during the years '96 and '97, and last year entered Princeton University and graduated with the class in '98.

Prof. F. M. Gill has been actively engaged during the greater part of his vacation conducting Institutes in Blount Co., Tenn.,

and Harlan Co., Ky. In addition to this work he assisted Prof. Barnes in holding a summer school for five weeks in the College building at Maryville.

Mose H. Gamble has been unanimously nominated by the Blount County Republican Convention, as representative in the State Legislature. Mr. Gamble has completed his Junior year in College, and for the past year has been the County Superintendent of Public Schools.

Dr. Boardman, at the chapel exercises, refered to the great accessions made during the year, the Fayerweather legacy, the successful trip of Prof. Goff in the interest of Bartlett Hall, the new scholarship, the beautiful Science Hall just erected, and the increase in the teaching force.

Edward Montgomery, '97, of Mannington, West Va., was married in July to Miss Stella Crawford, daughter of the late Prof. G. S. W. Crawford, of Maryville College. The ceremony was performed by Dr. C. A. Duncan, '71, Synodical Missionary of the Synod of Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Colbert have moved to Maryville, and their son John has entered College. They were for two years connected with McKenzie College of Sao Paulo, Brazil. They were on board the steamship Paris when it had a narrow escape from being captured by a Spanish warship.

Maryville, as well as the College, has prospered and made progress in many directions during the past few months, and the returning students will notice many improvements. A number of fine residences have been erected, new industries have been started, and a brick block has been built upon Main Street.

The students will enjoy this term the two bowling alleys which have been placed in Bartlett Hall. These alleys are sixty feet long, and were put in position at a cost of about $400 by Thomas & Turner, of South Knoxville. A full equipment of fifteen lignum-vitae balls, two sets of league pins, return trough and double blackboard is included. The cost was defrayed, in part, by a special effort made by the students, under the leadership of Hubert S. Lyle, and in part by money solicited by Rev. Frank E. Moore.

Ulric V. Goddard, a former student of the College, died at Chattanooga, August 13, 1898, aged 22 years. He made a profession of religion in a meeting held in the College Chapel, and after completing his Junior year entered the School of Theology of the U. S. Grant University. He had finished one year of his seminary work when he was called home.

Our esteemed College treasurer, Will A. McTeer, took a much needed vacation this summer and was absent one month, visiting points of interest in the East. He visited Virginia Beach, Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Near the latter place, at Mechanicsburg, is the old stone house which his great-great grandfather built in the year 1760, and is still in a fair state of preservation.

A VISIT TO CAMP TAYLOR, AT KNOXVILLE.

(Concluded from Page 7.)

being one of the best sergeants in the regiment, thus showing that as he was in College, so in the army he strives to be first.

Messrs. Jesse Wallace, George Humphreys and Guy Badgett are corporals.

Mr. "Dick" Smith is quartermaster sergeant. Mr. Smith is quite busy, and I am told does his duties well.

Messrs. Roll Simpson, C. A. Martin and S. A. Harris are in the regimental band. They proved themselves good musicians while here in College, and will in their country's service do their best.

We should be proud of our boys and the good records they are making. Since the Fourth is expecting to remain in service, and to be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico, some of the boys say they will remain in the country where they are sent. Let us hope that as they were faithful in school and are in the service, so may they be wherever in the future they may be called upon for duty as soldiers or citizens.

THE BIG STORE

Knoxville's leading trading place, as we keep a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods, also Ready-Made Department. Write for Samples. . . . .

M. M. NEWCOMER & CO.,
Successors to The Mester-Newcomer Dry Goods Co.
403-405 GAY STREET, - - KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SOUTHERN BRASS & IRON COMPANY,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Machinery and Mill Supplies,

Telephone and Electrical Goods, Steam and Hand Pumps, Rife's Hydraulic Rams for Elevating Water from Creeks and Springs, for Factories, Farm Houses and other purposes.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

JIM ANDERSON COMPANY, Knoxville, Tennessee, offer a complete line of Selected Groceries. Always buy the best, at the lowest prices consistent with good quality. It pays.

AGENT

for the celebrated Patek Philippe & Co. Fine Watches. They are fully adjusted for perfect time-keeping. Only the best material and finest workmanship used in their construction. No better watch made. Cased in 14 and 18 K gold cases, hand-made, all sizes and styles.

We carry a very complete line of goods, Bric-a-brac, Novelties in Sterling Silver, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Repairing and Timing of Fine Watches a Specialty. More than Twenty-five Years' Experience.

S. A. PATTON,
MARYVILLE, - - TENNESSEE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Maryville College Monthly.

Twenty-five Cents a Year.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
...To Be Published in October...

A Dictionary of the Bible

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, D. D.,
Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary.

With Many New and Original Plans and Fully Illustrated. | **One Volume, Octavo, 800 Pages; Price, $2.00 Net.**

It is claimed for this Dictionary that it is not only abreast of the most recent scientific discoveries and researches and of the maturest Biblical scholarship, but it will also be found to be more comprehensive and satisfactory in its treatment of a multitude of themes than any similar Bible Dictionary in existence. The book possesses an unusual symmetry and proportion, owing to the fact that it is not simply a gathering of the views and opinions of many different scholars, but the production, to a large extent, of a single mind, using the results of the best modern scholarship, and fully equipped to deal in an authoritative manner with almost every question of Biblical interpretation treated. The maps are unusually full and comprehensive. Many plans of cities and other localities are also introduced into the text, and the work is fully illustrated. A prospectus will be sent on application.

Please address orders to JOHN H. SCRIBNER, Business Superintendent Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work,
1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George & Montgomery,
MARYVILLE, TENN.,
...DRUGGISTS...

J. L. MARTIN,
Livery, Feed and Hay Stable,
NEAR THE DEPOT.
A Special Rate to Students.
MARYVILLE, - - - TENN.

JESSE RICHARDSON,
The Photographer,
West Main Street,
MARYVILLE, - - TENN.

Thos. N. Brown. J. W. Culton.
BROWN & CULTON,
Attorneys at Law,
MARYVILLE, TENN.

H. P. HUDDLESTON.
...DENTIST...
Office Over Tedford's Drug Store. Maryville, Tennessee.

The Maryville Times,
The best Weekly Publication in the State
Gives two columns College News each week.
Local and General News.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

FIELDING H. LAMON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
MARYVILLE, TENN.
Collecting a Specialty. Next Door to Bank of Maryville.

A. B. McTeer. A. Mc. Gamble.
McTEER & GAMBLE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
MARYVILLE, TENN.

S. J. FARR.
MANUFACTURER OF
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds.
MARYVILLE, TENN.

The Anchor Woolen Mills,
MARYVILLE, TENN..
Make Jeans, Cassimeres, Linseys, Satinets, Blankets and Yarns from Pure Wool Only
Write them for Samples and Prices.

C. PFLANZE,
DEALER IN
All Kinds of Furniture And Undertakers' Goods,
+ MARYVILLE, TENN. +

Go to City Bakery
For.....FRESH BREAD.
Rolls Baked Daily. Ice Cream and Oysters in Season.
H. RUETER.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced instructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

*Absent on leave at Yale University. †Absent on leave at Chicago University.

Maryville College Monthly

Volume I. MARYVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER, 1898. Number 2.

Y. M. C. A. AND GYMNASIUM BUILDING.

1896——.

Has now a subscription list of 740 names. Two hundred and sixty more subscriptions must be secured before it reaches the thousand mark. The long and honorable history of the College, its important position in educational work, its new resources and facilities, including new teachers and buildings, are good reasons why THE MONTHLY, at the small price of twenty-five cents a year, should have a large patronage and circulation.

Send in your subscription, or, better still, fill out a blank similar to the one below and keep company with those who have subscribed for more than one copy.

The present list of subscriptions, October 1, 1898, is made up as follows:

Subscribers.	Copies taken by Each.	Total.
2	15	30
11	10	110
2	6	12
5	5	25
35	4	140
5	3	15
35	2	70
338	1	338
433		740

To the Editor of the Maryville College Monthly, Maryville, Tenn.:

Dear Sir:—To assist in bringing up the subscription list of THE MONTHLY to One Thousand copies, I enclose $ to pay for annual subscriptions, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents per year for each subscription. Please mail THE MONTHLY regularly to the following addresses:

NAMES	ADDRESSES.

Name of Sender .....

Address .....

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. OCTOBER, 1898. NUMBER 2.

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

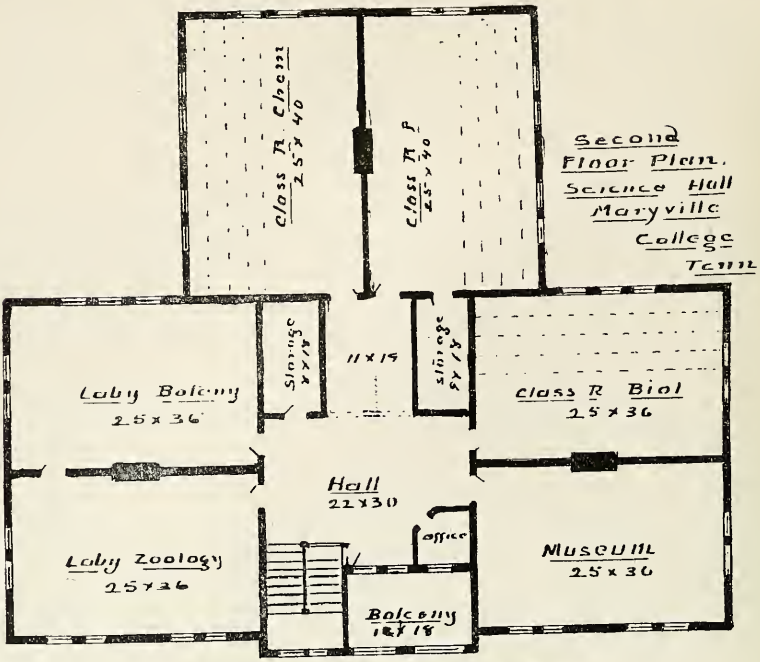
The new Science Hall for Maryville College has just been completed, and is now occupied by the Science Department.

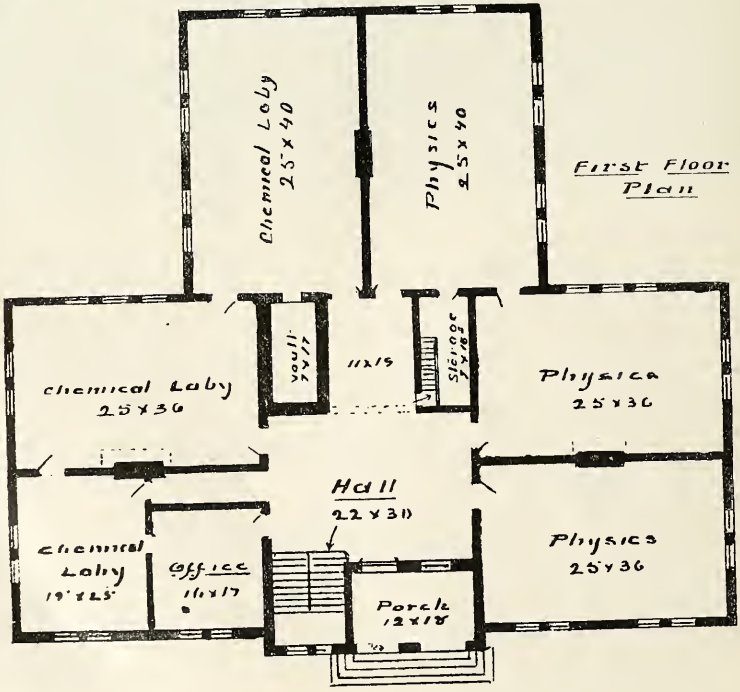
It is a massive structure and is situated in the rear of Anderson Hall and between Lamar Library and Bartlett Hall.

The Board of Trustees, at the January meeting, authorized the erection of this building from a part of the Fayerweather bequest, and a Building Committee, including Prof. Geo. S. Fisher, Hon. Will A. McTeer, Maj. Ben. Cunningham, Col. John B. Minnis and Dr. E. A. Elmore, were appointed. Plans and specifications were prepared by Bauman Bros., of Knoxville, and the lowest bid for the work was made by David Jones, of Maryville, to whom the contract was given.

The building, as completed, presents a very pleasing appearance, and much credit is due to Prof. Fisher, head of the Department and Chairman of the Building Committee, for his persistent and indefatigable efforts. The style of architecture is Florentine, a variety of the Italian. The general plan is similar to the letter T, with a frontage of one hundred and six feet, and running back ninety-seven feet.

The Hall has two stories with a basement under the rear part. The first floor contains a large, well-lighted stair hall


Class R Chem
25' x 40'
Class R P
25' x 40'
Second Floor Plan. Science Hall Maryville College Tenn
Laby Botany
25 x 36
Storage
7' x 8'
11 x 15
Storage
7' x 8'
Class R Biol
25 x 36
Hall
22 x 30
office
Laby Zoology
25 x 36
Museum
25 x 36
Balcony
18' x 18'


Chemical Laby
25' x 40'
Physics
25' x 40'
First Floor Plan
Vault
7' x 7'
11 x 15
Storage
7' x 8'
chemical Laby
25 x 36
Physics
25 x 36
Hall
22 x 31
chemical Laby
19' x 25'
Office
11 x 17
Porch
12 x 18
Physics
25 x 36

which is entered from the front porch. From this large hall, entrance is given to six large rooms, three of which are chemical laboratories, 19x25 feet, 25x36 feet and 25x40 feet. Three rooms are assigned to Physics; two 25x36 feet each, and one 26x40 feet. This floor also contains an office, 16x17 feet; a fire-proof vault, 7x17 feet, and a storage room, 9x18 feet.

The second story contains six large rooms of corresponding size with the first floor, besides two store rooms and another office. The three class-rooms on this story have terraced floors, which are supplied with handsome opera chairs. There are two more laboratories and a room to be used as a museum.

All of the rooms in the interior are well lighted and supplied with cases and ventilating hoods, which are necessary to a building of this kind. The interior is finished in the natural wood of selected yellow pine.

The building is of brick, and the exterior walls are faced with pressed brick, while the water table, belts and arches are made of Ohio buff brick. The cornice is made of galvanized iron, painted to correspond with the buff brick. In the front gable over the balcony is a marble tablet, with large raised letters:

"FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL."

The building is covered with slate, and the window and door sills are of gray marble. It is warmed by steam from the large steam plant on the campus and is supplied with water and gas for laboratory use.

The friends of education will rejoice to know that such a notable addition has been made to the College, and that the science curriculum has been strengthened and enlarged.

Next year Mr. John W. Ritchie, '98, who is now absent on leave at Chicago University, will be an assistant in this department. Other facilities are being provided, so that the students of Maryville College will have the opportunity of receiving advanced instruction and laboratory work in Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Geology.

THE NEED OF SCHOLARSHIPS AT MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

A scholarship is a sum of money donated to an institution of learning for the purpose of aiding needy and worthy students to obtain an education. Christianity has always favored such assistance. Almost all modern universities and colleges are eleemosynary. The scholarships of Oxford, says Stedman, are of the annual value of £80, for four or five years. Harvard University has two hundred scholarships, and distributes annually from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. Princeton Theological Seminary reports 101 scholarships. Auburn Theological Seminary holds about $200,000 for this purpose. Centre College, at Danville, Ky., has a goodly number of scholarships, and the older institutions generally are well provided with them.

Until the present year Maryville College has had only two scholarships, as stated in the catalogue—the Craighead scholarship of $1,500, in aid of students preparing for the ministry, donated by the late Rev. J. G. Craighead, D.D., of Washington, D. C., and the George Henry Bradley scholarship, given by the late Mrs. Jane F. Bradley, of Auburn, N. Y. In the catalogue it is added: "It is hoped that these may be followed by a goodly number of scholarships. They are much needed." This item is also included under the "Special Needs" of the College. In view of this urgent demand, the Faculty unanimously and earnestly recommended to the Board of Directors, in May last, an effort to raise twenty scholarships of one thousand dollars each within the next three years. The Board of Directors, at their last annual meeting, voted "That we heartily approve 'of such effort,' and we indorse the suggestion of an appeal to the Synod, the Presbyteries, and individuals for co-operation in this effort." Such appeals have already been made to a limited extent, and the Misses Willard, of Auburn, N. Y., who have often before assisted Maryville College, have generously given $1,000 to found the first of the new scholarships.

The need of such scholarships in Maryville College can scarcely be overstated. The president and registrar are constantly receiving letters making urgent and often touching appeals for such assistance. This is no sign of a craven spirit, deficient in self-reliance, self-help and energy. West Point and Annapolis are not places of degradation because the students who seek them do not support themselves. Dewey, Sampson and Schley, Miles, Shafter and Wheeler, are not discredited because they were educated on other funds than their own, or those of their parents. Strong, bright and promising minds are not confined to households able to meet the expenses of a liberal education. The young can not, of course, have much means accumulated by their own earnings. Without aid, many of the best minds must remain uncultivated. Education multiplies, sometimes many-fold, their value to the world. Hence the government, at its own expense, educates youth for its service at West Point and at Annapolis. Hence, also, the Christian world endows institutions of learning in all lands. Assistance rendered at Maryville College goes further than at almost any other institution. Tuition is only $12 a year. At Harvard, whither some Maryville graduates resort, it is $150; in most colleges it is several times as large as at Maryville. Good board in the co-operative club is less than $5 a month. Several students pay half of their board in work. The Carson Adams Fund provides the tuition of a goodly number. The Students' Fund gives work to others. In some cases twenty-five dollars, in addition to what may be otherwise secured at home and at the College, will carry one through a year of study. Where will so small an amount accomplish so much? The College is in its eightieth year; has eight buildings; fifteen instructors, and an annual attendance of about four hundred students. It has four literary and two religious societies. Most of the students are religious. Revivals are frequent. Many graduates enter the ministry, and not a few the work of Home and Foreign Missions. In graduate courses and in professional schools many take high grades.

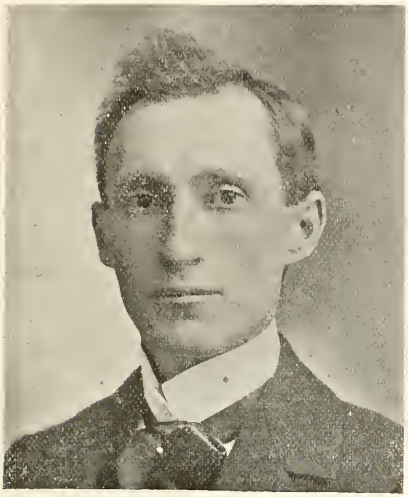
Where will a scholarship of $1,000 effect so much? The College is constantly growing. Several of its buildings have been recently erected. New advantages are rapidly added. Every such addition increases the value of a scholarship. A scholarship will keep one or more students in a course of Christian education as long as the College exists. Incalculable good may result from one such donation. Will not the almoners of the Lord's treasures remember this great need? What more interesting sight than earnest, honest, aspiring Christian youth, struggling with difficulties to acquire an education and enlarge their spheres of service to God and to man? Here are scores of youth in just this position. Those who are most familiar with them are often deeply moved with their efforts and their self-denials. A little money is often to such young men and young women a great relief. What pleasure can be greater, in the use of money, than to remove their anxieties and forward their hopes? Will not our Savior say to the donors of such scholarships, "Because ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me"?

The McTeer Peerless Band was reorganized at the beginning of the term by electing Harry Feagles, president, W. C. Henry, vice-president, H. M. Welsh, secretary and treasurer, and H. T. Hamilton, leader.

Although several of the best players of last year's band are absent this year, among them its leader, J. R. Simpson, the boys are hopeful of a good year under their new leader, H. T. Hamilton. Already the good people of Maryville have been aroused from their sleep by the midnight melodies of some beginner.

Registrar—Do you wish to matriculate?

New Student—No; I just want to enter the school.



EDWIN CUNNINGHAM, '89.
U. S. Consul, Aden, Arabia.

WARWICK CASTLE.

On a bright, sunny morning in April we came through the eastern gate into the town of Warwick, having ridden from Leamington on bicycles.

The town is a clean and healthful appearing place, with its wide streets and large, beautiful shade trees, but its existence is due to the fact that the Castle of Warwick is located here, having been founded, it is said, in the year 915 by Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred. Of course, the sole object of our visit was to see Warwick Castle, celebrated in history, poetry and song, and in many works of fiction, the best of which is Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Last of the Barons."

Sir Walter Scott, in speaking of this renowned fortress, which is on a rock overlooking the River Avon, says that "Warwick Castle is the fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendor which yet remains uninjured by time."

The approach to the Castle is through the porter's lodge on the east side, not far from the river. On entering these outer grounds we are conducted over a road cut through the solid rock. Heavy foliage forms an arbor over the road, and the luxuriant growth of moss and ivy clinging to the rocks presents a most romantic appearance.

Following the winding road for about two hundred yards, we come to an abrupt turn, and the splendid fortifications with cloud-capped towers break suddenly on our view. As the outer court is entered we see to our right the polygonal shaped Guy's tower, built in 1394, rising to a height of 128 feet, and large enough to allow five large rooms to be built, one above the other, and a winding stairway to the top. The view at the top is inspiring. In the distance is seen Kenilworth, Guy's Cliff and numerous villages, while near at hand is Caesar's tower, rising to an equal height. These two towers are connected by a strong and thick embattled wall about thirty feet high, and in its center is an arched gate, on either side of which are towers of smaller proportions. As we pass through this gate to the inner court a scene of grandeur meets our view. The large court is covered with a heavy sward of grass, checkered by graveled walks. On the left, joining Caesar's tower, is the stately castle and mansion of the earl, in our front is a mound which is crowned by battlements and towers. Visitors are permitted to enter the castle and mansion, with the exception of Caesar's tower, in which are located the prison and dungeons.

Upon entering the mansion we are conducted through a hall, which contains the armory, and here are to be seen suits of armor and the finest private collection of ancient weapons in England. After passing through the great hall, which is 333 feet in length, we see something of the plan of the mansion. On the north side of the hall, in a small wing of the building, is a beautiful chapel, where the members of the family gather daily for worship. On the south side are numerous staterooms, adorned with rich paintings, fine windows and luxurious furniture.

The rooms on the south side are known as the red drawing room, the cedar room, the gilt drawing room, the state bedroom, the boudoir, and the compass room, all of which are so splendidly and gorgeously furnished that only a master pen can give any idea of their beauty.

As we left this place, which had been the home of the "King Maker," as well as subsequent and earlier heads of this family, we felt that the day had been well spent, not only in seeing the beautiful and grand, but in obtaining a more vivid impression of English history as it was influenced by those who lived or died at Warwick Castle.

A Union Presbyterian Church Edifice, Madisonville, Tenn.

This Presbyterian Church, in East Tennessee, was organized in 1822, by Dr. Isaac Anderson, the founder of Maryville College. The congregation worshiped in a brick structure until the division into Old School and New School, in 1841, after which the two branches built their respective houses of worship. At the close of the war the Old School branch adhered to the mother Church, the New School branch going with the South. About fifteen years ago the two consolidated their property interests by selling one house and occupying the other conjointly. The new brick edifice, as shown above, is owned and occupied by the two congregations conjointly. Rev. John M. Hunter gives half his time to his congregation, which is connected with the Northern Assembly, while Rev. John L. Bachman, of Sweetwater, gives one-fourth of his time to his congregation, which is connected with the Southern Assembly.

The relation between the two Presbyterian congregations occupying and owning this building is most cordial, and the Synod of Tennessee, at their invitation, meets this fall at this church, which stands as a happy omen of the reunion of the two great branches of Presbyterianism.

Beginning with August 21, and continuing for ten days, Rev. Nathan Bachman, D.D., conducted special services at Shannondale Church. These meetings were of great interest, and twenty-three persons were added to the membership on profession, and one by letter. Quickened by the Spirit in these meetings, the church now begins another year's work with stronger faith and zeal, under the ministrations of its beloved pastor, Rev. John G. Newman.

Caledonia Church, Rev. John C. Lord, pastor, recently received twenty-four members on profession after special services, in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. James McConnell, of Maryville, who is a very successful evangelist.

Washington Church received twelve new members lately, as the result of Gospel meetings held by Dr. P. M. Bartlett and Rev. James McConnell.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

Cash received to Oct. 1, 1898 . . . $6,155.8
Subscriptions due and coming due, $4,000
Yet needed to complete and furnish, 3,000

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

The cash receipts from January 17 to April 1, 1898, are as follows:

292	Prof. H. Z. McLain	$ 5.00
293	Clara Crawford	5.00
294	Mrs. Charles Crawford	10.00
295	Dr. C. L. Thomas	10.00
296	O. M. Gregg	5.00
297	S. C. Campbell	5.00
298	Alex. Thomson	20.00
299	Hon. T. H. Ristine	5.00
300	H. H. Ristine	1.00
301	Rev. T. D. Fyffe	5.00
302	Dr. J. F. Tuttle	5.00
303	Rev. J. C. Smith	5.00
304	Simon Yandes	10.00
305	H. J. Milligan	100.00
306	Mortimer Matthews	10.00
307	Miss A. C. Patterson	10.00
308	Mrs. G. S. Bishop	5.00
309	Rev. D. A. Heron	2.00
310	Elmer F. Goddard	1.70
311	David Jones	25.00
312	Sec'd Pres. S. S., Chattanooga	20.00
313	John Phillips	60
314	Mr. Keeler	40
315	Cecil Brown	25
316	William B. Smith	50
317	P. O. Andrews	5.00
318	Cash	75
319	Daniel Redmond	10.00
320	Prof. S. T. Wilson	25.00
321	Prof. J. G. Newman	20.00
322	C. P. Kennedy	2.50
323	E. B. Smith	5.00
324	Rev. W. J. Trimble, D.D.	10.00
325	Emily Marston	10.00
326	Prof. George S. Fisher	14.23
327	W. A. E. Campbell	1.40
328	James Cameron	1.80
329	G. W. Carrigan	5.52
330	W. E. and C. L. Parham	10.00
331	E. L. Grau	1.00
332	Cash	1.00
333	Maryville Col. Club of Japan	12.50
334	F. M. Kerr	5.00
335	Mary R. Belknap	25.00

Cash receipts for September:

385	Rev. Frank E. Moore	25.00
386	Charles Marston	2.50
387	W. B. Minnis	10.00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. OCTOBER, 1898. NO. 2.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. MCMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to the MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY, Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

The College now has some fine material for a football team.

Miss Lydia Franklin, '95, visited friends in Maryville recently.

The new bowling alley supplies a long-felt need of indoor exercise.

Miss Edith Newman, a member of the Junior Class, has returned to College.

A good croquet ground has been made near Baldwin Hall for the use of the young ladies.

John E. Crawford, '97, and John E. Biddle, '98, have entered the Law Department of the University of Tennessee.

On September 15 Miss Cora Caldwell, a former student of the College, was married to Mr. John Snoddy, of Knoxville.

Thomas Maguire has resigned his position in the army Y. M. C. A. work at Lexington, Ky., and has entered College.

On the afternoon of Saturday, October 1, the young ladies of Baldwin Hall gave a very pleasant reception to their friends.

Charles Marston, '93, after preaching and teaching at Elizabethton during the past year, resumes his theological studies this fall at Lane Seminary.

Rev. S. E. Henry, '88, visited friends in Maryville last month. He resigned his position as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Norman, Oklahoma Territory, in order to take a year of post graduate work at Harvard University.

The students are taking unusual interest in playing tennis this year. The College grounds have some good courts. Tennis should be one of the leading games on the hill.

Rev. William McClung, '92, is visiting his parents, who have recently removed to Maryville. During the last year he has conducted services in a "Gospel Tent" in Indiana.

Through the influence of Mr. Arbeely, '84, who is one of the United States Commissioners of Immigration at New York, Elias Mallouk, a native-born Syrian, has entered College.

New Market Academy, which has sent to many students to Maryville, has opened this year with an unusually large attendance. S. O. Houston, '98, is principal, and Will. Keeble is assistant.

On September 29 the students of the College, with others, enjoyed a lawn social at the home of Mrs. Lamar. The popular game of "snap" was played out of doors, under the Japanese lanterns, and all had a very pleasant time.

Among the ante-bellum students of Maryville College is J. W. Sherman, of Knoxville. Mr. Sherman entered school in the fall of '59, when Dr. Robinson was president, and the professors were Revs. Craig and Lamar, with William Lyle as assistant. He completed the sophomore year in '61, when he left on account of the war.

Kin Takahashi, the founder of Bartlett Hall, has written a letter to Dr. Boardman from Japan. He had been absent from home about ten years, and received a royal welcome from his family and relatives. He says: "You may imagine the strange feeling of that moment when I fell into the outstretched arms of my dear mother! Oh, how commingled are joy and sadness! We could not speak a word, but all cried like children. It was wonderful to see all the changes wrought upon the faces of my

parents. Their faces were wrinkled and their heads gray. But how unchangeably sweet are their kind voices, by which I could recognize them one by one. There is no place like home, however humble it may be. I am doing everything to please my dear parents, relatives and friends. Indeed, Christ's love pleases them all, and wins them one by one. One of the most interesting features to me was a reception given to me by my friends. It took three days and three nights to complete the program."

SOCIETIES.

The Athletic Association is in better condition financially than it has been for years. It now has finer outfits for both football and baseball. The officers elected at the beginning of the term are as follows:

President—Harry Feagles.
Vice President—Robert Elmore.
Secretary—T. W. Belk.
Treasurer—M. W. Ervin.

The Theta Epsilon Literary Society had a Whittier evening on September 30, the exercises being essays on his life and selections from his works. The officers for the present term are:

President—Miss Carnahan.
Vice President—Miss Ilia Goddard.
Secretary—Miss Yates.
Treasurer—Miss Mamie Goddard.

The officers of the Bainonian Society are as follows:

President—Miss Phi Smythe.
Vice President—Miss Rosa Lyle.
Recording Secretary—Miss Ethel Minnis.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Penney.
Treasurer—Miss Ethel Kennedy.

The Y. M. C. A. of the College has gotten out a neatly printed program for the fall term, giving the topics and leaders, the different committees and officers. The Association meets every Sunday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. The leaders for the October meetings are W. T. Bartlett, E. L. Grau, J. Q. Wallace and C. N. Magill. The officer are:

President—Howard M. Welsh.
Recording Secretary—I. W. Jones.
Corresponding Secretary—C. N. Magill.
Treasurer—H. C. Rimmer.

The Alpha Sigma Society has been thoroughly organized in both Senior and Junior sections. We are sure that our banners will not trail in the dust as long as we have Rimmer's "emphatical" enunciations and Lyle's prolongations.

On October 7 the Society gave a public meeting, which was well attended, and an attractive program was presented. The officers are as follows:

President—Charles N. Magill.
Vice President—T. H. McConnell.
Recording Secretary—T. W. Belk.
Corresponding Secretary—I. W. Jones.
Censors—Hubert S. Lyle, H. C. Rimmer and S. D. McMurry.

The Athenian Society has entered upon another year of its history with bright prospects of maintaining its already glorious record. The boys are taking the usual interest in debate, and the special exercises, which are to be held once a month by the Junior and Senior sections united, give promise of more than usual interest. The first joint meeting, held on the evening of September 23, was well attended, and good interest was shown. The officers are:

President—R. W. Post.
Vice President—F. L. Webb.
Secretary—J. E. Tracy.
Treasurer—W. T. Ramsey.
Librarian—Robert Elmore.
Editor—Will. Harmon.
Censor—H. M. Welsh.

Dr. Boardman—Mr. Magill, what would be the effect on humanity in general if women were to do men's work?

Magill—It would decrease the number of women.

THE BIG STORE

Knoxville's leading trading place, as we keep a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods, also Ready-Made Department. Write for Samples. . . . .

M. M. NEWCOMER & CO.,
Successors to The Mester-Newcomer Dry Goods Co.
403-405 GAY STREET, - - KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SOUTHERN BRASS & IRON COMPANY,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Machinery and Mill Supplies,

Telephone and Electrical Goods, Steam and Hand Pumps, Rife's Hydraulic Rams for Elevating Water from Creeks and Springs, for Factories, Farm Houses and other purposes.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

JIM ANDERSON COMPANY, Knoxville, Tennessee, offer a complete line of Selected Groceries. Always buy the best, at the lowest prices consistent with good quality. It pays.

AGENT

for the celebrated Patek Philippe & Co. Fine Watches. They are fully adjusted for perfect time-keeping. Only the best material and finest workmanship used in their construction. No better watch made. Cased in 14 and 18 K gold cases, hand-made, all sizes and styles.

We carry a very complete line of goods, Bric-a-brac, Novelties in Sterling Silver, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Repairing and Timing of Fine Watches a Specialty. More than Twenty-five Years' Experience.

S. A. PATTON,

MARYVILLE, - - TENNESSEE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Maryville College Monthly.

Twenty-five Cents a Year.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

...To Be Published in October...

A Dictionary of the Bible

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, D. D.,

Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary.

With Many New and Original Plans and Fully Illustrated. | One Volume, Octavo, 800 Pages; Price, $2.00 Net.

It is claimed for this Dictionary that it is not only abreast of the most recent scientific discoveries and researches and of the maturest Biblical scholarship, but it will also be found to be more comprehensive and satisfactory in its treatment of a multitude of themes than any similar Bible Dictionary in existence. The book possesses an unusual symmetry and proportion, owing to the fact that it is not simply a gathering of the views and opinions of many different scholars, but the production, to a large extent, of a single mind, using the results of the best modern scholarship, and fully equipped to deal in an authoritative manner with almost every question of Biblical interpretation treated. The maps are unusually full and comprehensive. Many plans of cities and other localities are also introduced into the text, and the work is fully illustrated. A prospectus will be sent on application.

Please address orders to JOHN H. SCRIBNER, Business Superintendent Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work,

1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George & Montgomery,

MARYVILLE, TENN.,

... DRUGGISTS ...

J. L. MARTIN,

Livery, Feed and Hay Stable,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

A Special Rate to Students.

MARYVILLE, - - - TENN.

JESSE RICHARDSON,

The Photographer,

West Main Street,

MARYVILLE, - - TENN.

Thos. N. Brown. J. W. Culton.

BROWN & CULTON,

Attorneys at Law,

MARYVILLE, TENN.

H. P. HUDDLESTON,

...DENTIST...

Office Over Tedford's Drug Store. Maryville, Tennessee

The Maryville Times,

The best Weekly Publication in the State.
Gives two columns College News each week.
Local and General News.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

FIELDING H. LAMON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Collecting a Specialty. Next Door to Bank of Maryville.

A. B. McTeer. A. Mc. Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

MARYVILLE, TENN.

S. J. FARR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

The Anchor Woolen Mills,

MARYVILLE, TENN.,

Make Jeans, Cassimeres, Linseys, Satinets, Blankets and Yarns from Pure Wool Only

Write them for Samples and Prices.

C. PFLANZE,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Furniture And Undertakers' Goods.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Go to City Bakery

For.....FRESH BREAD.

Rolls Baked Daily. Ice Cream and Oysters in Season.

H. RUGER.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Di actic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President s house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced instructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

* Absent on leave at Yale University. † Absent on leave at Chicago University.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Bank of Maryville, State Depository.

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

P. M. BARTLETT, Pres. WILL A. MCTEER, V.-P.
JO. BURGER, Cashier. J. A. GODDARD, Ass't. Cash.

McNutt Brothers & Edington,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

WAGONS, BUGGIES,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

MARYVILLE, - - TENN.

We are Sole Agents for the Piedmont Wagons, McCormick Steel Mowers and Binders, Superior Grain and Fertilizer Drill, the Brown Double Shovel and Oliver Chilled Plows.

Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.

Snow Steam Laundry

Does Prompt and Satisfactory Work. | We Solicit Your Patronage.

A Goods Called for and Delivered without Extra Cost.

Give Us a Call.

HUFFSTETLER & SIMMONS.

H. W. Hackney. C. L. Parham.

H. W. HACKNEY & CO.

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...

Flour of All Grades

Dealers in... Bran, Meal and Grain.

THE ONLY BUHR MILL IN MARYVILLE.

'Phone 22. Residence, 57.

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gambl

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Fireman Fund and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

CENTRAL HOUSE, W. A. LANE, Prop.
The Most Popular Hotel in Town.
'Phone No. 60. MARYVILLE, TENN.

C. A. TOOLE

keeps the Best Stock of CONFECTIONERY in the Town. FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS all the time. Good Cheese, Crackers, Sardines, Canned Meats, Canned Fruits, Candies, Nuts and Raisins as Cheap as the Cheapest.

CALL AND SEE

R. M. MAGILL & CO.,

General Merchandise

Clothing, Shoes, Shirts and Hats a Specialty.

Lowest Prices to Students, who are Cordially Invited to Examine Our Stock.

MARYVILLE, - - TENN.

WE

extend to all students a most cordial invitation (when in our city) to visit us at our store, **424-426 Gay Street,** "Yellow Front." Our House Furnishing Department is crowded with everything needed in your kitchen. We

In vte You

to compare our prices with those of other houses, and you'll receive a pleasant surprise. We carry a large and complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Ranges, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Sporting and Athletic Goods. We give as much as we can for as little as we can—and guarantee satisfaction. All orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention. We'll appreciate your business.

Yellow Front... **Woodruff Hardware Co.** Retail ...Dept.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. NOVEMBER, 1898. NUMBER 3.

A MESSAGE.

On Chilhowee's heights, in a land that I know,
The purple splendor falls;
And into my heart, imprisoned here,
The spirit of Autumn calls.

There is a way by a woodland brook,
Untrod of my feet for years,
And it whispers, "Come, O beloved friend,
We have mourned thee long and with tears

"For thee our Golden-rod lifts its plume,
And our 'Black-eyed Susans' dance;
And our Cardinal brandishes bravely aloft
His gleaming, blood-red lance.

"Our pale, sweet Asters are peeping about
To know if their lover is here;
Our Sumacs are crimson, our Hick'ries are gold,
But thy truant feet draw not near."

Ah, far away friends of the long-ago days,
This message I send unto you:
There never was lover more true to his vows
Than my heart is loyal and true.

Aye, strong is my love and human with pain,
And jealously bids you beware;
Let no profane step rudely enter that court
Where my spirit hath oft knelt in prayer!

Dream not that long absent I e'er have forgot,
Oh, path through the woods, by the brook!
Our fleeting love glances, our tremulous sigh,
Our glimpse into Nature's great book!

For ye were my teachers, those long-ago days,
Ye sweet, gentle things of the wood,
And ye made me your guest and ye bade me partake
Of the spirit's own nectarine food.

And now when the light of these sweet autumn days
On your mountains hangs purple and gold,
Doubt not that my spirit doth kneel at your feet,
True lover and friend, as of old.

Chattanooga, October, '98. M. L. E.

A GREAT UNIVERSITY.

BY PROF. JASPER C. BARNES.

The University of Chicago is of interest to the teachers and students of the South and of the great Central West for several reasons.

It continues its sessions during the whole year, doing four quarters of regular university work. Each quarter consists of twelve weeks. That is, during the summer quarter of twelve weeks it does regular university work. In this respect it differs from Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, and the other great universities that conduct summer schools. The summer school is a modern idea, being only about twenty years old. The summer quarter in Chicago University is not a summer school, for it continues through July, August and September, and the course is as rich in summer as in winter. Many of the professors think it is the best term of the year. It receives one-fourth of the annual appropriation of $400,000. President Harper says that the summer quarter is the evolution of the summer school, and that Cornell, Columbia, and other universities regard Chicago's plan with favor. The University of West Virginia has adopted the plan of four quarters, and the plan of summer sessions is being favorably considered in the city schools. It is thought that three months is too long for so much valuable property to be idle.

This plan affords an opportunity to teachers in the public schools, and professors in the smaller colleges, to do three months of regular university work during their vacation, which is equivalent to one-third of a year in the ordinary college or university. Thus the teacher loses none of his regular salary, except the expenses of the term, and this is surely a good investment for the teacher, and especially good for his patrons.

The University permits one to do one-third of the work for a degree *in absentia*, provided he take his examinations at the university. Every intelligent teacher that has good health can do his regular work and carry one-third of the university work through the year. While present at the summer quarter he can take his examinations at the University, and in this way he gets credit for six months' work each year. In the course of five or six years he may earn a degree, and at the same time he is enabled to do better work in his daily teaching. Or suppose he quits teaching for a year, he can do fifteen months' resident work—equivalent to one and two-third years in the ordinary university. For, although he may not be able to remain during the twelve weeks of the summer quarter, he may have credit for the whole quarter, provided he pays the full tuition and does the required work. Those who earn credits by non-resident work are required to do much more than those who do the same work at the University.

The summer term affords excellent opportunity for persons in similar occupations to meet each other, and to discuss educational methods and topics. Nearly every grade of teacher is represented—grade teachers, ward principals, teachers in the high-schools, high-school principals, city superintendents, State superintendents, normal school presidents, and college professors. Besides the benefits gained by association with fellow teachers, one has opportunities to hear lectures on important subjects, by distinguished professors, representing the leading universities of Germany, France, England and America. During the last summer quarter one thousand, four hundred and four students were in attendance.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the University is, that its faculty represent so many different types of men. A large number of the professors are natives of Germany, France, England, Scotland, and of other nations. Most of those who are native Americans have received a considerable portion of their education abroad.

The students likewise represent nearly all nations and races. Side by side in the same class-room and in the department libraries, striving for intellectual supremacy, we see the progressive Japanese and the conservative Chinaman, the philosophical German and the scientific Frenchman, the long-headed Englishman and the impulsive Irishman, the aristocratic Southerner and the patient negro, the dignified Easterner and the energetic Westerner. President Harper thinks that the association of so many different types of men will have a beneficial effect upon the development of thought and the advancement of mankind.

The University adapts itself to its environments. This is the evident purpose of all connected with it. It endeavors to learn the needs of the people of the great Central West and of the South, and then it searches for means to supply these needs. For this reason it has established a Teachers' College, a Summer Quarter, and University Extension and Corespondence Department. It is especially interested in academies, as it believes that they are necessary for the thorough preparation of students for the University. The Morgan Park Academy is under the supervision of the University, and prepares students for the Freshman class. President Harper expects to make it the Phillips Exeter of the West. He says there is no line of distinction between the academy and the end of the Sophomore year. To this point the work is preparatory. So the Freshman and Sophomore compose the Junior colleges, and the Juniors and Seniors

the Senior colleges, and the graduate students the Graduate schools.

No thesis is required for the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees. Graduate students are not candidates for the Doctor's degree until they are recommended by the faculty directing their work as ready to begin their theses. It is interesting to know that one of these three years' minimum requirements for the degree Ph.D. may be done *in absentia*.

The University is doing an exceptionally high grade of work in History, Theology, Philosophy and Pedagogy, and a high grade of work in all the other departments. It has not yet established a department of Mechanical Engineering, Medicine, or Music. Its gymnasium and general library are in a temporary building. All its buildings are constructed of gray sandstone, supported on the inside by brick. They are covered with red tile, and are furnished and kept in first-class modern style. The value of its property and endowment is about $9,000,000. It has eighty fellowships and forty scholarships. Expenses at the University are moderate. Tuition is forty dollars per quarter; board in the University clubs or in private families costs two dollars and fifty cents per week, and a room large enough for one, with light and heat, costs a dollar and a quarter per week.

A few words of advice to our college students:

The time has come when those who want to secure good positions as teachers must prepare themselves by doing university work. President Harper says that within the next ten years high-school principals and teachers in the city high-schools will be required to have a Doctor's degree from some standard university. This statement is rather strong, but it shows the tendency of the age. When you graduate, if it is your purpose to become a teacher, teach a year, save your money, and then spend the next year in some good university, and if possible do such good work that you may secure a fellowship or at least a scholarship, so that you may continue your studies for another year or two and earn a higher degree. If you fail to secure a fellowship or scholarship, you will have gained such strength and experience that you can secure a position as teacher at a largely increased salary, and so you will be paid well for your expenditure of time and money. But if you have health and a reasonable amount of intellectual ability, do not stop until you have earned the Doctor's degree.

President Harper is a living example of what a young man with talent and energy can accomplish. In 1870, at the age of fourteen, he was graduated from Muskingum College, Ohio, receiving the degree A.B.; Ph.D., Yale University 1875. He married Miss Ella Paul, daughter of Dr. Paul. From 1875 to 1892 he held various important positions as principal, tutor, and professor. In 1892 he was elected president of the University of Chicago, where he receives a salary of $10,000 per year.

Two of our alumni and assistant teachers for next year are now doing graduate work in two of our great universities, Mr. J. W. Ritchie will do twelve or fourteen months' work in science in the University of Chicago, and Mr. R. P. Walker will study Latin and Greek in Yale for a year. It is to be hoped that many of our graduates, from year to year, will enter at once upon graduate study.

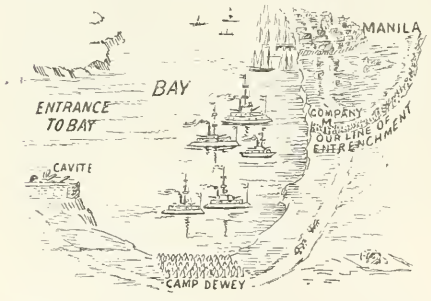
MARYVILLE AT MANILLA.

Manila, August 23, 1898.

My Dear Mother.—As you see, we are at last in the fabled city of Manila, and I will tell you how we got in and what I know about the battle. It would take a book to tell all about it, and the papers at home will know more than a high private in the rear rank.

On the night of the 12th we were told that the next two days would see us inside the city, if the combined army and navy could get us in. So we were issued 205 rounds of cartridges apiece, and two days' rations, which made us a terrible load. We got up early, about 4 o'clock, and as the Colorados were to lead the

attack, were fed first. We then marched up to our line of intrenchments, where we stayed until 10 o'clock, strengthening them. At 10 o'clock the bombardment by the fleet commenced. We were lying next to the beach, and the shells whistled over our heads very lively for a while. I will put a map in, so that you can see our position, which I have marked "Company M." The bombardment lasted about 40 minutes, when the order for us to move forward was given. You ought to have seen us go over our trenches. We went up that beach on the run, under a hail of bullets from the forts till within 500 yards, when the order was given to lie down. I had to lie down in the surf, but I was very glad to do it. Then the order to advance was given again, and we went forward against the fortress of Malate. When we were within a hundred yards we had to wade a river, shoulder deep, and then we charged forward through a gap in the wall, to see the Spaniards going out the other side. We fired a couple of



volleys to hurry them up a little; but when the cowardly, treacherous scoundrels, called "Insurgents," saw that we were in first, they began to fire into us from the bushes, hoping to hold us there, so that they could get in and pillage the town. They killed two of the color guard of the Californias. We lay in the fort half an hour, and then marched half a mile, where we halted to eat dinner, before attacking the old walled city: and if we had attacked it, our loss would have been heavy, for it is a very stronghold, with great walls, moats, and hundreds of cannon mounted on the wall; but at 3 o'clock the news came that they had surrendered. It was received by the troops with great joy. We then marched down into the city and were present at the handing-over of the keys of the citadel. Our regiment was quartered in the Convent of San Sebastian for four days; now we are in barracks, have our white clothes, and are having an easy time. We have more clothes than we know what to do with—one suit of blue, one brown fatigue suit, two white duck suits, and a brown one for dress. . . .

I hope the Government will hold these islands. The people won't be capable of self-government in a thousand years. They are very ignorant, and in addition have all the blood-thirstiness and craftiness of an Apache Indian. The day we took the city our chaplain caught two of them about to cut a wounded Spaniard's throat. The worthy man quickly drew his six-shooter and told them in an excited mixture of Spanish, English and Philippine that though he was a "padre—priest—preacher" he would assuredly shoot them if they did not stop. They threw down their knives and ran into the jungle.

August 28. . . . The first month we were here we were insufficiently protected from the weather, it being the rainy season, and when we were on outpost duty, in the trenches, we had to sleep on the wet ground and eat mouldy hardtack and canned "mule." It is surprising how a person can get used to things. I got so that I could sleep as well in a pouring rain on the ground, with my rubber blanket over me, as I ever slept at home in my bed. When bed-time came we were so tired that we could sleep anywhere, under any conditions. Of course, it was very hard to keep awake when we had to stand guard at night. . . .

Before we captured the city we had one serious fight. The enemy made a night attack and surprised our outpost, which consisted of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and it lost ten men before it drove them back. The Californias lost heavily, as did also the Tenth and Twenty-third Regulars. We

have lost three men out of the Regiment, which looks as if we bore a charmed life, as we led the attack and our flag was raised on the Fortress of Malate.

I will probably be transferred into the mounted infantry, as I am just about the height and weight required, as we have nothing but ponies here. While we were quartered in the monastery I made friends with an old monk, and he gave me a "Horae Diurnae," or Breviary. One of the boys has a parchment edition of the "Imitation of Christ," which, I think, is very rare. I am going to get it from him when next pay-day comes, as he doesn't value it much.

I don't expect to get home until next year some time, as troops will have to be kept here. There goes "taps," so will have to close. Your loving son,

George C. Hull,

Company M, First Colorado U. S. V., Military Post No. 1, Philippine Islands.

HUNTSVILLE ACADEMY, SCOTT COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

BY DR. CALVIAN A. DUNCAN.

The Academy was chartered June 11, 1885, and in August following opened by D. A. Clemens, principal, and one assistant, with fifteen or twenty pupils.

Mr. Clemens retiring to complete his theological education, S. E. Henry and M. M. Rankin, now both in the ministry, came in as principals for a time. After graduation from the Seminary, Mr. Clemens returned to Huntsville and had charge of the work several years. After him Rev. Arno Moore was appointed superintendent, and still holds this position, and for one year J. H. Newman was principal, followed by Miss Mollie Caldwell, who is now in the second year of her work.

Huntsville Academy has a very wide field, there being no other permanent school within twenty miles of it. All eternity will be telling the results for good accomplished here during these thirteen years.

Five years ago the principal reported that the school had done much to raise the standard of education and Christian living for all Scott county; that it had furnished academic training to fifty teachers in the common schools, a representative of Scott county in the State Congress, a County Superintendent of Public Instruction, three Presbyterian ministers, besides successful Christian laboring and business men, who bless the communities where they live, merchants, bankers, hotel keepers, farmers and mechanics.

A temperance sentiment has been created to such a degree that there is not a licensed saloon in the county.

The Church, with its Sabbath-School, Missionary and C. E. society, largely dependent on the Academy, is supplied with regular preaching by Mr. Moore. Huntsville is a law-abiding community.

A long-felt want has been a home for our teachers and a dormitory for boarding promising young people from the country. During all these years the school has been crippled for want of this. One year ago, in the good providence of God, the way was opened for the purchase of the most commodious and desirable property in the town, a building large enough to accommodate the teachers and a dozen or more pupils. This convenient building, together with eighteen acres of farming land, was purchased for the exceptionally small sum of $2,000, and deeded to trustees to hold for the Presbytery.

EXTRACTS

From the Report of Dr. C. A. Duncan, Synodical Missionary

The net increase in church membership for the past year has been 272 and the total membership for the Synod is 6,455.

This has been pre-eminently the church and school-building year.

Six new buildings have been and are being erected in North Carolina: two in Marshall and two at Allanstown, Madison county; one in Burnsville, Yancey county; and one in Jupiter, Buncombe county. To Misses Florence Stephenson and Frances L. Goodrich and Dr. Thomas Lawrence and Rev.

H. P. Cory belong most of the credit for the raising of the money for the erection of these North Carolina buildings.

Six new buildings have been erected in Tennessee: one at Clover Bottom, Sullivan county, the result of the persevering efforts of Rev. D. N. Good; one at Ore Bank, Sullivan county, the last work of Rev. W. W. Harris before retiring from his field: one in Elizabethton, Carter county; one in West Knoxville, one in Madisonville and Shesnem church, in Jefferson county.

A manse has been secured in Johnson City and a long-standing debt on the Kingston manse has been removed. A lot for a manse has been bought and paid for in Jonesboro. The aggregate cost of these buildings is $25,000, nearly one-half of which has been raised by the people on the ground. It may be well to note here, in addition to the above, the erection of the new Science building at Maryville College at a cost of $10,000.

Y. M. C. A. OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

The Maryville College Y. M. C. A. was organized after a series of meetings conducted by Rev. Nathan Bachman, in February of 1877. During these meetings a large number of students were converted, and it was thought by some of them that some kind of an organization would be helpful in binding together the Christian students for mutual edification and for more efficient religious work. None of the students had ever been connected with a Y. M. C. A., nor were any of them very familiar with Y. M. C. A. methods of work, but a meeting was called, and at this meeting, held at 2 o'clock P.M., Friday, March 2, 1877, in the College chapel, the preliminary steps were taken which resulted in the organization of an association.

The next meeting was held in "Joe Rankin's room" (Joe roomed in Anderson Hall, and the room referred to was the College library, as well as his study), on Monday, March 5.

The third was held on March 12, and at this meeting the organization seems to have been completed.

The leader in Christian work among the students at this time was James B. Porter, and he held the position of president until his graduation, a few months later. The first vice president was John A. Silsby, and the first secretary Samuel T. Wilson.

The "charter members" were: J. D. L. Anderson, —— Conley, R. H. Coulter, Clifton B. Dare, W. H. Franklin, C. C. Hembree, D. A. Heron, George S. Moore, James B. Porter, Joseph W. Rankin, John T. Reagan, James E. Rogers, J. A. Silsby, L. B. Tedford, S. T. Wilson.

The regular meetings were held Monday evenings, and generally in the halls of the literary societies, alternating in the halls of the Athenian and Animi Cultus Societies

In the fall of the year, September, 1877, Samuel T. Wilson was elected president, and in September, 1878, John A. Silsby was elected, who served until September, 1879, when J. T. Reagan became president.

Thinking the above notes might be interesting, I have written them down. Having been informed that the early records of the Y. M. C. A. have been lost, these notes may be helpful to the College historian.

J. A. Silsby.

A certain eminent judge in our State tells the following story of a young but wise little kinsman:

"Mamma, a great, big bear came out in the field after me and I killed him dead.

"You did? Well, I must go and take a look at the bear my little man killed."

"No, mamma, you can't see him; the birds ate him up."

"Well, I can see the bones anyway."

"No, 'twas a little bear, and he had no bones.'"

"If you ever come within a mile of my house, stop there," said a hospitable man who was unfortunate in chosing his words.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

The cash receipts from Nov. 26, '97, to Jan. 17, '98, are as follows:

242	J. W. Jones	$ 1.00
243	E. P. Scott.	50
244	Mrs. A. M. Hull.	1.00
245	Geo. Hull	1.00
246	John H. Webb.	5.00
247	New Market S. S	5.00
248	J. F. Standish.	5.00
249	Miss M. E. Henry.	5.00
250	W. M. M. Johnson	.50
251	Miss Emma Alexander.	1.00
252	A. R. MacIntosh.	1.00
253	Miss M. E. Henry.	9.75
254	Will. Roberts	1.00
255	Miss Nell McSpadden.	1.00
256	Y. M. C. A., Pittsburg, Pa	6.40
257	R. C. Jones	2.00
258	A Friend, Columbus, O	25
259	Arthur Hull	1.00
260	W. R. Sevier	2.00
261	Rev. M. D. Babcock	1.00
262	Rev. T. T. Alexander	16.00
263	Joe Frye	4.00
264	Rev. D. H. Overton	1.00
265	Miss Anna E. Henderson	1.00
266	Amos Seaton	1.00

Cash received to Nov. 1, 1898 $6,160.80

Subscriptions due and coming due. $4,000

Yet needed to complete and furnish, 3,000

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer. William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

267	Chas. Magill	1.00
268	R. W. Post	1.00
269	F. S. Campbell.	1.00
270	Nannie Caldwell	50
271	Wm. Johnson.	50
272	Will Ross	25
273	Prof. Elmer B. Waller.	25.00
274	M. W. Erwin.	1.00
275	S. M. Holtsinger	1.00
276	W. C. Lyle	1.00
277	Eugene Holtsinger	1.00
278	Frank Gass	1.00
279	G. W. Holtsinger	1.00
280	Geo. A. Faux	1.00
281	Mrs. Lena Harris.	1.00
282	Jones M. Hicks	50
283	S. E. Rankin	50
284	S. J. Felknor	50
285	J. B. Gass	50
286	Alex. Hynds	50
287	Mrs. Temple Harris	50
288	Hal. S. Harris	50
289	C. E. Harris	50
290	Dr. J. A. Harris	50
291	Rev. W. H. Smith.	5.00

CASH RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER.

388	Will. Bird	5.00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. NOVEMBER, 1898. No. 3.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year: Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to the MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY, Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

The Gymnasium has been opened four hours in the week to the young ladies of the College.

Rev. M. M. Rankin, of Bright, Ind., '88, visited the college several times during his stay in Maryville.

The midwinter entertainments of the Literary Societies will be given in the following order: Theta Epsilon and Bainonian before the holidays, and Alpha Sigma and Athenian after the holidays.

Last month, at Burkesville, Ky., Rev. Wilson A. Eisenhart, '98, of Chicago, was married to Miss Grace McDonald, a former student of the College, and daughter of Dr McDonald, synodical missionary of Kentucky.

Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis, visited the college and conducted chapel services one morning on his way home from attending the meeting of the Synod. He expressed surprise at the facilities offered by the college for $12 a year.

A large and enthusiastic class in physical culture has been formed under the direction of the matron, Mrs. Helen H. Sanford, and Miss Henry, Miss Andrews and Miss Perine are members of the class. Some of the young ladies are improving rapidly in striking down the ten-pins in the bowling alley.

Dr. Broadman presented an epitome of the life of Lafayette one morning in chapel, and gave an opportunity to the students to contribute to the fund which is being raised by schools and colleges throughout the entire country to erect a monument to his honor in France.

The next issue of THE MONTHLY will contain an article written by Prof. John C. Branner, of Stanford University, who was at one time a student at Maryville, and has shown his interest in the college by establishing a Loan Library of the text-books used in the Natural Science Department.

Football teams chosen from the Sophomore and Senior classes, to line up on one side, and from the Junior and Freshman classes, to line up on the opposing side, were practising hard for a game soon to be played. Much interest is being manifested. The game will no doubt be the event of the season.

The Tuesday evening prayer-meetings in the College chapel are attended by at least one hundred persons on an average, and interest in them is increasing. The song service, led by Miss Perine; Our New Missionary Fields, by Miss Henry, and Gladstone, a Christian Statesman, by Thomas Maguire, have been especially helpful.

The Undergraduate, of Middlebury College, has a sketch of the life of Jeremiah E. Rankin, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., written by Dr. Boardman. Dr. Rankin will be long remembered as the author of the familiar hymn beginning with the words, "God be with you till we meet again."

The business managers of The Monthly have secured 51 new subscribers from Knoxville, including Hon. Henry R. Gibson, Judge Lindsay, Judge Maloney, Judge Rogers, C. E. Luckey, C. T. Cates, Rev. J. S. Jones, and Dr. Ott. The Monthly now lacks only 14 of having 800 subscriptions. The December issue, or Christmas number, will be double the present size, and printed upon heavier paper.

Dr. J. M. P. Otts, of Knoxville, author of a number of religious works, including "The Fifth Gospel," delivered a very instructive lecture on "Ancient and Modern Egypt" before the Y. M. C. A. of the college last week.

A very pleasing concert was given in the College chapel on October 13 before a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Will. Richards, Mr. Davis and Miss Emma Fanz represented Knoxville, and Mrs. Bartlett. Miss Flora Henry, and Miss Leila Perine represented Maryville, on the excellent and enjoyable program, which was as follows:

PART I.

Jubal Overture—Weber.....
.....Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Perine.
Bandolero—Stewart...Mr. Will. Richards.
The Lily—De Koven...Miss Emma Fanz.
Symphony—Beethoven .....
Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Henry.
a Ah! 'Tis a Dream—Hawley; *b* The Red, Red Rose—Hastings.....
.....Mr. Richards.
Violin Solo.....Mr. Davis

PART II.

a Proposal — Bracket; *b* Lullaby—Newcombe.....Miss Emma Fanz
a Adagio—Beethoven; *b* Etude—Wollenhaupt.....Miss Perine.
Violin Solo.....Mr. Davis
Benediction.....Mr. Will. Richards.

The number of students in attendance one year ago was larger than that of 1896, and the enrollment of 1898 shows a marked gain also over the preceding year. On November 1, 1898, the enrollment had reached 252, while in the term, September-December, 1897, the whole number attending was 248. A number of late arrivals will yet report, and the enrollment will be materially increased. The average number of additions after the Christmas holidays will bring the attendance to more than 400. Of the number now enrolled, 206 are from Tennessee, 2 from Alabama, 1 from South Carolina, 1 from Georgia, 3 from Florida, 3 from North Carolina, 1 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, 4 from Kentucky, 11 from Ohio, 2 from Indiana, 5 from Illinois, 1 from Iowa, 1 from Minnesota. From foreign countries there are eight. Japan furnishes 3, Brazil 1, England and Wales 2, Syria 2.

A student from Greece, a native of that country, will soon be with us for a course of study.

Echoes from Professor Goff's tour have come from Luzerne County, Pa., through two students, who state that they were led here by a report in the Wilkesbarre Record of an address in that city by a professor of Maryville College.

The relative number of college students is larger than usual, and with the additional facilities in the higher departments and the growing perception of the value of a college education, this percentage will probably soon show a greater increase.

SOCIETY.

On the evening of October 28 both sections of the Athenian Society met in their monthly joint meeting. The hall was filled with members and visitors from the town.

The following program was rendered, and was very much enjoyed by all present:

Declamation.....A. G. Hull.
Essay.....D. W. Crawford.
Debate—Resolved, That the Environments of County Life Tend to Produce Better Men Than Those of City Life.....
Affirmative— —— Dickey, W. E. Lewis
Negative—Thomas Maguire. —— Keys.
Select Reading.....J. E. Tracy.
The Athenian.....R B. Elmore.

Soph—"Say! Ever hear the story of three eggs?"

Fresh—"No. What is it?"

Soph—"Too bad. Ever hear about the hard-boiled one?"

Fresh—"No."

Soph—"Hard to beat. Hear 'bout the egg and coffee?"

Fresh—"No."

Soph—"That settles it."

Fresh—"Settles what?"

Soph—"Ta, ta."—Ex.

SYNODICAL NOTES.

The Synod of Tennessee, which controls Maryville College, convened in Madisonville on October 25, and was opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, President Samuel W. Boardman. Rev. Thomas Lawrence, D.D., was elected moderator, and Prof. Elmer B. Waller temporary clerk.

The president of Maryville College presented his report, and it will be published in the next issue of The Monthly.

The president of Greenville and Tusculum College presented his report, and made mention of the generous aid given by Mrs. Cyrus McCormick. The present enrollment is 120 students.

The Synod indorsed the movement to invite the General Assembly to meet in Chattanooga in 1900.

Wednesday evening was given to the cause of Temperance, and many spoke upon this subject. Among the resolutions passed was one asking the President of the United States to use his influence to remove from our brave soldiers the debasing influences of the army canteen.

The great theme of Home Missions was presented by Dr. E. A. Elmore, and he was followed by Dr. C. A. Duncan, synodical missionary. Rev. H. G. Denison spoke on the subject, "Home Missions and the Twentieth Century"; Rev. W. H. Franklin spoke on the subject, "Colored Work of the Synod of Tennessee," and Mrs. James Anderson told how $1,000 had been raised in Tennessee for the Huntsville work, and how important it was to raise $1,000 more. Subscriptions from churches and individuals were then made, amounting to $204, for this Home Mission enterprise.

An overture from the Presbytery of Holston, asking that a new Presbytery be formed in North Carolina, to be known as the French Broad Presbytery, was granted.

The Synod approved of the plan adopted by the Board of Directors of Maryville College for raising twenty scholarships of $1,000 each, and commended the work to its churches and presbyteries.

A masterly report on Foreign Missions was presented by Dr. R. L. Bachman, and then Synod had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Thomas Marshall, field secretary of the Foreign Board.

Thursday evening, in a popular meeting after a pleasing program by the young people of the church and a short address from Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis, in the interest of the Winona Assembly, the cause of Foreign Missions was again emphasized by Dr. Marshall in a powerful and encouraging address.

After thanking the people of Madisonville for their hospitality, Synod adjourned to meet next year at Washington College, with Salem Church.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

"Whereas, Our Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building Association felt the great and pressing need of funds to complete our longed-for building; and

"Whereas, Feeling this necessity, it petitioned Prof. H. A. Goff to present our cause to the benevolently disposed people of the North; and

"Whereas, Prof. H. A. Goff granted our petition, and during three busy months endured hardships for our cause and obtained $1,800 as a result of his efforts; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby extend to him our most hearty thanks for his very material aiding of our students' enterprise.

"Resolved, That a copy of this action be read in chapel, a copy be presented to Professor Goff, and a copy be published in both the College Notes and the Maryville College Monthly.

"T. Maguire, W. A. Campbell, W. R. Jones, Committee from Y. M. C. A.

"Hubert S. Lyle, W. T. Bartlett, C. N. Magill, H. M. Welsh, Executive Committee of Bartlett Hall Building Association."

THE BIG STORE

Knoxville's leading trading place, as we keep a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods, also Ready-Made Department. Write for Samples. . . . .

M. M. NEWCOMER & CO.,
Successors to The Mester-Newcomer Dry Goods Co.
403-405 GAY STREET. - - KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SOUTHERN BRASS & IRON COMPANY,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Machinery and Mill Supplies,

Telephone and Electrical Goods, Steam and Hand Pumps, Rife's Hydraulic Rams for Elevating Water from Creeks and Springs, for Factories, Farm Houses and other purposes.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

JIM ANDERSON COMPANY, Knoxville, Tennessee, offer a complete line of Selected Groceries. Always buy the best, at the lowest prices consistent with good quality. It pays.

AGENT

for the celebrated Patek Philippe & Co. Fine Watches. They are fully adjusted for perfect time-keeping. Only the best material and finest workmanship used in their construction. No better watch made. Cased in 14 and 18 K gold cases, hand-made, all sizes and styles.

We carry a very complete line of goods, Bric-a-brac, Novelties in Sterling Silver, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Repairing and Timing of Fine Watches a Specialty. More than Twenty-five Years' Experience.

S. A. PATTON,
MARYVILLE, - - TENNESSEE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Maryville College Monthly.

Twenty-five Cents a Year.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

*ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

†JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced instructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

*Absent on leave at Yale University. †Absent on leave at Chicago University.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. DECEMBER, 1898. NUMBER 4.

JOHN C. BRANNER.

Prof. John C. Branner, of Stanford University, California, is a native of Jefferson County, East Tennessee. He attended Maryville College for two years, '68 and '69, and afterwards graduated from Cornell University. He has occupied prominent positions in educational work.

For a number of years he was the State Geologist of Arkansas, and now he is in charge of the Geological Department of Stanford University.

His interest in his old College has been shown by establishing a Loan Library of the text-books used in the Natural Science

Department of Maryville College, and in the following letter, in which he rejoices with us in the erection of the new Fayerweather Science Hall:

"Overzealous friends of science and overzealous friends of religion have too long stirred up ill feeling between these subjects —an animosity as uncalled for, as unreasonable, and as disastrous as the famous quarrel between the belly and the limbs.

"Science has done and is doing so much to relieve human suffering; it has contributed and is contributing so much to the comfort and happiness and progress of mankind that it is very desirable that all classes and all professions should, at least, know something of its methods and its results. Science can be taught successfully only by making students personally acquainted with the facts with which they have to deal, and this can be done only by what we know as laboratory methods, and, in the case of natural history branches, by laboratory and field work.

"It is a great pleasure, therefore, to see that the trustees of Maryville College have been able to make more adequate provision for the teaching of science by building and equipping the new Science Hall.

"J. C. BRANNER.

"Stanford University, California, October 28, 1898."

THE SPANISH UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA.

BY PROF. JOHN C. BRANNER.

To the traveler in Europe Spain is an out-of-the-way country, and to the traveler in Spain Salamanca is an out-of-the-way city. But Spain is vastly more interesting than the more fashionable and more traveled parts of Europe. One can hardly find in the whole country a city, a town, a village that is not picturesque or interesting in one way or another, and one can visit them and enjoy them at leisure without seeing in every foreground some one consulting an open Baedecker to find out what and how much to admire.

Salamanca is one of the most interesting cities in this interesting country. It stands in the midst of vast wheat fields that stretch away on all sides without a fence or a hedge or a house or a tree. In August the whole region was dry and dusty, and the compactly built towns through the valley of the Tormes were so near the color of the ripe wheat and of the dust that one had to look twice to be sure he wasn't looking at a landscape of rocks. And Salamanca, "the mother of the virtues, arts and sciences," is as brown and dusty as the rest of them.

In and about the town the mingling on all sides of the ancient with the prosy but picturesque modern makes Salamanca a highly interesting place to see, though not in every respect a pleasant one at which to stop. (The best hotel in the place offers some of the luxuries and some of the necessaries of life, but some of both are wanting.) On one side of the town is an old Roman stone bridge, 1,500 feet long, said to have been built by Trajan, and so well preserved that it might have been built but ten years ago; on the other side is a modern plaza de toros, or bull ring, big enough to hold the entire population of Salamanca; in the middle are the university, the cathedral, the Plaza Mayor, the Casa de las Conchas, Palacio de Monterey, Torre del Clavero, the Church and Convent of San Esteban, and half a dozen other interesting buildings. The streets are mostly narrow and crooked, and in the most unexpected nooks and corners one stumbles upon charming bits of architecture—perfect gems of artistic design and workmanship. Few foreigners visit Salamanca each year, and but few of these would go except for the university.

Like a great many things in Spain, the University of Salamanca is more interesting on account of its antiquity and the associations its name calls up than for its actual importance in the world. When at Madrid I asked a Spanish dignitary what branches of science were taught at Salamanca, he smiled and replied: "The sciences of theology, Latin and Greek." Yet there was a time when Salamanca was the pride and glory of Christian Europe, and was looked upon as first in the sciences—omnium scientiarum princeps Salmantica docet, as they put it.

The instruction actually given here, with the exception of that in law, is no better than, if as good as that given in our high-schools, yet Pope Alexander IV. spoke of it in 1255 as "one of the four lights of the world," the other three being those of Oxford, Paris and Bologna. Looking Salamanca over to-day one can not but reflect that when the Pope made that remark the world was not as well lighted as it is nowadays. It is to be remembered, however, that the university's glory has departed only as the glory of Spain itself has declined.

The history of the University of Salamanca is the history of the Church and of education in Spain. It is said to have been founded by Alfonso IX. of Leon toward the close of the twelfth century, but the details of its early history are lost in the darkness of the Middle Ages. For several centuries, however, it was a great seat of Christian learning, and students flocked to it from all quarters of the Christian world.

It is said that there were at one time as many as 14,000 students at Salamanca This enormous number, however, is probably to be accounted for by the ancient custom of extending university privileges to a great many persons who were not bona fide students. The attendance is believed to have been only between six and seven thousand at most. It reached its highest development or popularity in the sixteenth century; since then it has gradually declined, until to-day it is the least important of the ten universities of Spain.

It goes without saying that a seat of learning once celebrated throughout all Europe has been the fostering mother of many of the scholars and statesmen of Spain and of other countries as well. Here Columbus was sent by Ferdinand and Isabella (1484-86) to meet the council of learned doctors who were to advise in regard his proposed voyage. Saint Teresa lived in the city of Salamanca. Cervantes received here a part of his education, and Pedro Calderon de la Barca, the great Spanish poet and dramatist, graduated here in 1619.

In the early days of the university instruction was given in the cloisters of the old cathedral, but since 1433 it has had buildings of its own. For many years now the University of Salamanca has been a part of the educational system of Spain.

Omitting mention of the primary and technical schools, the general educational system of Spain consists of a large number of "institutes" of secondary instruction, of forty-six normal schools for men, thirty-one normal schools for women and ten universities—one in each of the university districts into which the whole country is divided, as follows: Barcelona, Cadiz, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valladolid, Valencia and Zaragoza. These institutions are all maintained either by the General Government alone or by the General Government in co-operation with the provinces.

The instructing bodies of the universities were originally divided into "faculties" or departments of (1) philosophy and letters, (2) sciences, (3) pharmacy, (4) medicine, (5) law, (6) theology. In 1868 the faculty of theology was suppressed. Only two degrees are conferred—licenciado and doctor—the latter is conferred only by the head of the university—that at Madrid; while licenciado—the licentiate degree—is conferred by all of them.

This is, perhaps, enough to give an idea of where the University of Salamanca stands in the present educational system of Spain.

The main university building at Salamanca, like the city itself—like Spain—is a mixture of the commonplace and of a beauty and richness of ornamentation, picturesqueness and suggestiveness that defy description. The outside walls are, for the most part, as painfully plain, bare and unattractive as a half-decayed stone fence. They are of plain yellowish sandstone or limestone, dusty, without any attempt at architectural effect, with only a few small windows, and those high above the ground and smothered in dust. The only part of the outside that arrests the attention is the main entrance, and on this the skill and

taste of the best artists have been lavished so freely that one forgives and forgets the prison-like walls of the rest of the outside. And as the walls of the buildings are flush with the sidewalk, a person on the same side of the narrow street might pass even this beautiful front without seeing it, for the striking part of it is all above the top of the door. The entire space from the top of the door to the roof, and covering a space of about twenty-five feet wide, is one of the finest pieces of stone carving in the world. The stone is a rich cream-colored to drab, soft but compact limestone, resembling lithographic limestone, that admits of so delicate a finish that the carving has been justly spoken of as a precious embroidery done in stone. Such a work could have been made only by artists of the first ability, who were willing to give to it years of the most patient and painstaking toil. Strange to say, the name of the architect is not known.

The building is of two stories, in the form of a closed court. As I have said, the walls without are, for the most part, plain, bare and unattractive. Only the ends of the tiles of the roof are visible, and the few small windows high up their sides do not relieve the outside barrenness altogether. The inclosed court is about 100 feet square. Around this runs an arcade, beneath and off which open the lecture and other rooms.

The rooms exhibited with the most evident satisfaction are the assembly-room and the chapel. The latter is a stuffy, narrow room used for the meetings of the officials on state occasions, and for religious services connected with such meetings. At the end of the room is the usual image of the Virgin, while along the walls, which are draped with crimson velvet, are upholstered, high-backed chairs, and above them are suspended many banners, among which are the colors of the various departments or faculties. These colors are: For law, crimson; for science, dark blue; for philosophy, light blue; for medicine, yellow.

The large assembly-room, also on the ground floor, is remarkable for nothing more striking than that the front rows of seats are upholstered, while those in the rear are not. Over the platform is a full-length oil portrait of the Queen Regent holding the infant king in her arms. It is said to have been painted by a Spanish lady. Around the walls of the room are sixteen other oil portraits of distinguished men.

The recitation rooms are in reality much more interesting than these chambers of state, where one is expected to speak in bated breath. They open off the lower quadrangle, each by a single door, are about thirty feet long by fifteen or twenty feet wide, and lighted, or twilighted, by a single small window about ten feet from the floor in the end of the room opposite the door. The professor's desk stands on a raised platform immediately beneath the unwashed window. The door opening into the quadrangle is kept closed during recitations, and the only visible means of ventilation is through the keyhole. A more dismal and generally unattractive recitation-room it would be difficult to imagine. The floor is of concrete; the students' seats stand across the room, facing the professor's desk; when the door is closed, even on a bright day, the room is usually so dark (and what little lead-colored light there is comes in such a wrong direction) that reading ordinary print must be almost impossible. The seats are rough-hewn beams of pine wood about six inches square, each one resting upon and mortised into two upright posts of the same size, and planted in the plaster-covered floor. In front of these rude seats and about eighteen inches away are timbers of the same size and shape as the seats, except that the sides next to the seats are beveled off so as to slope toward the students in front of them.

These seats and desks (by courtesy) are shiny with wear, and badly worm-eaten, and bear the marks of generations of whittling and name carving. Until 1862 the large assembly hall was furnished with seats of this kind.

The stairway leading to the upper story is one of the striking things about the

building. It is wide; has two landings or right-angle turns, is of drab limestone, and instead of the usual open balustrade, has a solid stone side extending from bottom to top. The sides of this solid balustrade are beautifully carved in high relief, and the relief on the one side is exactly repeated on the side opposite. On the second floor there is a porch running around the quadrangle, just as it does below. On this floor, among others, are the faculty-room and the library.

The library is divided into two parts, one containing the books in common use, the other containing the rare books and manuscripts. The librarian informed me that only a part of these rare books and a few of the manuscripts were catalogued. On inquiring why more attention was not paid to such valuable documents I was informed that they were not very interesting. I examined several of them, and found them to be discourses in Latin upon theological subjects. The most valuable historical documents belonging to the university are kept in large safes in the office of the secretary, which office is in one of the old university buildings across the street from the present building. These documents are shown to visitors, however, with a freedom that one would hardly expect. Among them are parchment letters and patents of kings and the bulls of popes with their original seals. The library contains 60,000 volumes. Some of the statistics for 1891-92 are as follows: 20,552 volumes were served to 17,579 readers; of these books the largest number was 5,968 on science and arts, 4,310 on law, 4,232 on belles lettres, 2,709 on theology. The library was open 308 days in the year.

There is no money for the purchase of new books now, and the allotment for the library is barely sufficient to pay for pens, ink and paper and cheap clerk hire to take care of what they now have.

Students enter the university very young, and graduates of 15 are not uncommon even after four or five years in the university. The students live in lodging-houses about the city; some of them buy their food and hire it cooked. These live for about 20 cents a day. For 50 cents a day one can have a room, lights and meals. After supper it is the custom to go to a cafe, smoke, and play cards and dominoes, talk and sip wine. The only college sport is the game of pelota, one of the most beautiful and interesting games I have ever seen.

There is a general impression that Spanish students spend much of their time playing the guitar. They do nothing of the kind—there is not a guitar in the university, and there is no singing, and, so far as could be ascertained, only two student organizations, and these are debating clubs.

In former times candidates for the doctor's degree had to publicly defend a thesis after spending the entire previous night praying in a certain chapel. Now they have come down to commonplace examinations, partly written and partly oral.

The instructing body is divided into four departments or "faculties"—(1) philosophy and letters, (2) law, (3) medicine, (4) science (physics and chemistry). The first two of these departments are maintained by the General Government, and medicine and science are maintained by the Ayuntamiento and the province of Salamanca jointly.

The university district of Salamanca includes four provinces, which have a population of 1,120,983 inhabitants. In 1892-93 there were 668 students registered at the university; 375 of these were taking the course in law, 113 were taking medicine, and 128 were taking philosophy. I was told that there were between 1,200 and 1,400 students in the Jesuit College of Salamanca in 1894. This institution, however, has no organic connection with the University of Salamanca.

But, as I have already intimated, Salamanca does not represent the best there is or all there is of Spanish education to-day. The University of Zaragoza (Saragossa, as we call it) is a much better equipped institution than that at Salamanca. There they have two buildings, the old one now occu-

pied by the law and literary departments, and the new one occupied by the departments of science and medicine. The new building is an expensive one and well planned, though hardly all that the secretary seemed to think of it. ("The most splendid thing in Europe," he called it.) The anatomical and natural history departments are well equipped, while the outfits in the chemical and physical laboratories are up to the best modern requirements. It is worthy of note, however, that these laboratories have nothing Spanish about them, but that they are essentially German, both in plans and equipments.

At Barcelona the university building is a modern, but a beautiful and thoroughly substantial one of stone. The assembly-room is the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen. At Oxford they take a certain pride in the general mustiness, uncomfortableness and unattractiveness of the Sheldonian Theater, which has little beside its associations to commend it to present or future generations. The assembly-room at Barcelona, on the other hand, is attractive and interesting in itself. It is of Moorish design and coloring, and the walls are covered all the way round, at the proper height, with large paintings representing scenes and events in Spanish history—not cheap, tawdry work, done by the square yard, but the work of masters, every one of them.

But Barcelona is a modern city, with all the modern improvements—the least Spanish city in Spain. Ships of all nations enter her port; she has a vast commerce, railways, electric tramways, brilliant streets and shops, beautiful parks and public buildings; all the languages of Europe may be heard in her streets, and Paris furnishes the fashions for the inhabitants. Her university building is beautiful and substantial, but it is thoroughly modern, and within its walls one finds modern men with modern ways and modern thoughts. Salamanca, on the other hand, is an inland city, where foreigners are seldom seen. The people of the region around it retain their ancient, picturesque customs and costumes, and the odors of the Middle Ages still hang about the city, the cathedral, the churches and the university.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE,

Made to the Synod of Tennessee at Madisonville, October 26, 1898.

The attendance of students at Maryville College during the past year has been 379. Of these 172, or about one-half, have been in the classical or Latin scientific courses, while many of the younger preparatory students will hereafter take Latin, so that considerably more than one-half of our students are really on their way to classical or Latin scientific studies.

The whole number in the College Department has been 121. Of these there were: Classical, 36; Latin scientific, 29; English scientific, 17; special studies, 39. In the Preparatory Department there have been 258 students—classical, 67; Latin scientific, 40; English scientific, 151. The extremely low expenses of education here are generally known to the Synod, yet it may be proper to restate some items: Tuition, $12 a year; room rent, heating and lights, $13.80; board for 39 weeks, about $48.00; rental of text-books, about $5.00, or a total of $78.80 a year.

The present College endowment is estimated by the treasurer at $255,440.82. Total income from all sources last college year, $19,302.65. Receipts from tuition or incidental charges, $4,328.02. Receipts from benefactions last college year, $1,651.83.

Perhaps no one year has ever witnessed so much material progress in the affairs of the College as the last. At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors, on January 13, 1898, ten important measures were adopted looking to the immediate enlargement of the advantages of the College. The first of these was provision for the erection of a new Science Building, long desired, to be called Fayerweather Hall, and to be built with funds received from the Fayerweather legacy.

This hall has been so far completed that it has been in use for recitations from the beginning of the present term. The hall has two stories, with a basement under the rear part. It has a frontage of one hundred and six feet, and runs back ninety-seven feet. The first floor, besides a large, well-lighted entrance and stair hall, has an office, a fire-proof vault, a storage room, and six large, well-lighted science rooms; three for chemical laboratories, and three for physics. The second story contains six large rooms of corresponding size, besides two store-rooms and another office. Among these second-story rooms are two more laboratories, and a room to be used as a museum. The building is of brick, trimmed with Ohio buff brick, and with gray marble, and is covered with slate. The interior is finished in natural wood, and the rooms are furnished with such cases, tables, chairs and other conveniences as are appropriate for such a building. Next year Mr. John W. Ritchie, of the last class, who is now a graduate student in Chicago University, will be an assistant in the Science Department, so that advanced and enlarged instruction will be given in chemistry, physics, biology and geology.

Improvement on the grounds have been continued through the year, under the students' labor aid fund, macadamizing the plotted roads. Also, in January an appropriation was made by the Board of Directors for the care of the campus, and new brick walks are now in process of construction in front of the new Science Hall and around other College buildings. The gymnasium has been in use since last January. Two good bowling alleys, thoroughly furnished, have been added. The young ladies of the College, under the charge of the matron, are allowed to have exclusive use of the gymnasium for one hour on four days of each week. The young ladies are greatly enjoying this new form of exercise, and it is believed that this privilege, under suitable physical instruction, will be largely conducive to health, and to the cultivation of graceful deportment.

Three thousand dollars are still needed for the completion of Bartlett Hall, that the Y. M. C. A. may have the use of its ample rooms. The cash received for that building up to September 1, 1898, amounted to $6,118.30. Subscriptions due and coming due, $4,000. In the middle of March, at the request of students, faculty and trustees, and with the permission of the Board, Prof. Herman A. Goff spent three months and a half in the North, soliciting funds for the completion of Bartlett Hall. Two persons contributed $500 each. two gave $200 each, five gave $100 each, and others gave smaller amounts.

Earlier in the academic year, during the first term, nearly a year ago, Rev. Frank E. Moore, of the New Providence Church, very kindly rendered a similar valuable service for several weeks, confining himself, however, to the West, but going as far as Chicago. Among the students Mr. Hubert S. Lyle, president of the Bartlett Hall Association, now a senior, and others, have been very efficient. It is earnestly hoped that the building may be soon finished, and the large auditorium be made accessible for a broader religious work than has ever yet been possible.

During the present term a very handsome monthly periodical, called the "Maryville College Monthly," has been issued. Two finely illustrated numbers, those for September and October, have already appeared. Prof. Elmer B. Waller is editor-in-chief, and is aided by four students, representing the four literary societies. This long-needed publication, for which the Board of Directors made a generous appropriation, will not only send out constant information concerning the College, and so keep the College in touch with its friends, and with the Christian world, but will also give much intelligence concerning the Synod, its churches and ministers, and so form an important bond between the College and the Synod under whose care it has flourished to its eightieth year.

At the meeting of the Directors in January a committee was appointed to consider

the general needs of the College instruction, involving any desirable modifications of the curriculum, additional teachers, or other improvements. This committee gave diligent attention to their work, and made important recommendations, which were adopted at the regular annual meeting in May, at the annual commencement. An elaborate synopsis of a course of instruction for five years for a Teachers' Department was adopted, and is published for the first time in the last annual catalogue.

Maryville College has always achieved a large part of its usefulness in the preparation of teachers for this and other States. But it now enters upon a new era in this great beneficent service.

The Fayerweather endowment places Maryville College in the very first rank of Southern Institutions, in its equipment for thorough training in pedagogics. The demands for the degree of B.S. are now much elevated. That degree will henceforth require more extended study and have a higher value. At the same time provision is made for students in the teachers' course to pass into the other courses as they are competent, if at any time they shall desire to do so. Provision is also made for numerous elective studies in the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years, for broader courses in the natural sciences; for additional opportunities in the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, English literature, logic, and rhetoric. Especial attention may properly be called to the larger provision made since our last report to Synod for instruction in German and French, while Spanish, as heretofore taught, is attracting increased attention, stimulated by the events of the present year. More than seventy students are now studying the modern languages.

The department of instrumental music also is now offering superior advantages. Classes in the theory of music are organized at the beginning of each term. Good instruments for practice are furnished. Terms are low.

An additional instructor has been provided in Latin and Greek, another in English language and literature, a third in modern languages; and a fourth in the natural sciences will, as already noted, enter upon his work, after graduate study, next year. With our greatly enlarged facilities in the natural sciences, it is believed that the College will speedily advance to high rank in that department.

The co-operative boarding club has continued its excellent work. The President, after boarding there for a month, believes that no other table in Maryville, of hotel or private household, presents so large a variety of solid and well-prepared food, at so many meals, as this club. The cost has been less than $5.00 a month, and of this much is paid by the students themselves in labor.

The students' Labor Fund has assisted about thirty needy and worthy students, who performed labor for improvement on the campus.

The venerable Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge, widow of the late Hon. William E. Dodge, has recently contributed $100 to this fund. Her son, Rev. Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, also sent $100 for the aid of needy students. Several new donors have contributed to the College during the past year. The widow of the late Rev. John C. Bodwell has made known through Rev. Dr. William H. Bates, of Webster Grove, Mo., the appropriation in her will of $3,000 to provide annual prizes in Maryville College for proficiency in Bible study.

The demand for a larger number of scholarships to aid needy students has been long and deeply felt. Some colleges and professional schools have many such scholarships. The faculty unanimously and urgently presented to the Board of Directors, at their last annual meeting, the plan of an effort to raise, within the next three years, twenty scholarships of one thousand dollars each for this purpose. The Board took the following action: "That we heartily approve of that part of the report recommending the raising of twenty scholarships of $1,000 each, providing that this can be done without incurring expense to the Board.

And we indorse the suggestion of an appeal to the Synod, the Presbyteries and individuals for co-operation in this effort." In accordance with this recommendation of the Board, a suitable resolution will be presented to this body in favor of this plan. Some steps have already been taken for its realization, and the first of these twenty scholarships has already been donated by the Misses Willards, of Auburn, N. Y.

The income of this noble offering will become available, in whole or in part, for the present year.

The enrollment for the present term is about 250, somewhat larger than the enrollment at the same time last year. The number in the co-operative boarding club is about 110.

An interesting feature of the last annual commencement was the presentation to the College of an excellent portrait of the late Hon. Horace Maynard, the eminent statesman and warm friend of Maryville College. The presentation was made at the annual festival of the alumni in an appropriate and cordial address by his son, James Maynard, Esq., of Knoxville.

Especial religious services were held, as usual, in the month of February, conducted by Rev. Dr. Trimble, of this Synod. The meetings were largely useful, resulting in the hopeful conversion of a goodly number and the quickening and elevation of many others. The Tuesday evening prayer-meetings, the meetings of the Y. M. C. A., and of the Y. W. C. A., and of the Volunteer Mission Band have been well sustained. Several classes for especial Bible study have been conducted by the young men. A number of our students entered the army and have made good records. Some are now on the opposite side of the globe.

Mr. Kin Takahashi, who was so efficient in many ways, and especially in the erection of Bartlett Hall, left us nearly a year ago, and returned to his parents in Japan. He has written a touching account of his tender and cordial reception by his kindred and friends. Soon after his arrival his health failed under the rigors of the climate, and he has been much of the time in the hospital. He hopes to do active Christian work in due time, and asks our prayers for himself, his kindred and his country.

With the new building, additional instructors, and the revised, enlarged and enriched curriculum, an education in Maryville College will become more than ever valuable. A scholarship, keeping a student here continually for ages to come, will be more than ever useful. Scholarships are the next great pressing need of the College. It is earnestly hoped that the entire Synod will contribute to the speedy establishment of the twenty proposed scholarships.

HALLOWE'EN AT BALDWIN.

So quietly gathered the naughty seven,
In the corner room at half past eleven,
And skillfully planning their midnight raid,
But "Hark!" says one, "I'm half afraid."

The matron's firm step was heard in the hall,
But only to fasten the doors, that was all;
So back to her room, she extinguished the light,
Quite forgetful that this was "Hallow-e'en" night.

While all were sleeping quite peaceful and sound,
The naughty seven were beginning their round;
With quiet proceedings they reached the first floor,
And hastened to tie Miss Kingsbury's door.

Then next to the music-room, but stopped in wonder,
As to whether Mrs. Wilson was quiet in slumber;
"Hark! I hear a sound;" no, 'tis only the clock striking one;
Then, tying that door, their work was half done.

And now for the store-room, the last on the round,
But nothing but hardtacks and stale ginger-snaps could be found;
So back to their room they silently sped,
And ere half past two were quietly in bed.

But shortly had they in sweet slumber been
dreaming,
Till they were awakened by a very loud
screaming;
'Twas Miss Kingsbury's voice calling
loudly for help,
"My door has been tied by some unworthy
whelp."

But much to their sorrow, and now for the
fun,
The music-room window had been left
undone;
So old Mr. Wilson, as quick as a boy,
Unfastened all doors, and then there was
joy.

For dear Miss Kingsbury and Mrs. Wil-
son, too,
Were very much troubled as to what they
would do;
For to stay in their rooms until breakfast
was o'er
Was a punishment never received before.

THE MIDWAY.

BY THOMAS MAGUIRE.

The "Midway" is a narrow street without sidewalks, situated on the western boundary of Chickamauga Park. It is also the main street of Lytle, a small town on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad.

Before the mobilization of our soldiers Lytle boasted two or three houses, a post-office, with general store attached; two livery stables, and a smithy, all situated on the Midway. But as soon as the soldiers poured into Chickamauga Park its only store could not meet the demands made upon it by an army of 60,000 men. Enterprising gentlemen from the North came to the rescue, turned worthless shanties into valuable properties, and put up improvised sheds for stores. The garden of a dwelling house was let to two enterprising novelty dealers, and the front portion of a livery stable was turned into a restaurant. Lytle was lost in its new dress. The quiet unobtrusiveness of its main street was broken by the wild turbulence of a motley crowd that thronged the Midway from early morn till midnight.

A casual visitor to Chickamauga Park could not fail to notice, as he alighted from the train, a narrow street running parallel with the railroad, with scarcely room enough in its widest part for two buggies to pass each other. Glancing down for the first time it looked like a market place or a fair. The tents, the improvised shanties, the noisy hucksters, and the crowd, made up almost entirely of soldiers, suggested something novel and ephemeral. Mixing with the crowd, one might observe the colored man with a bucket and two glasses calling out in stentorian voice, "Lahmunade, toofer nekul," answered in turn by another huckster, "Drink as much's yer like fer a nikel; cold as ice, sweet as honey." The man with souvenirs was there; the toilet soap man, the quack doctor, and the Jew peddler, each with forcible language and doubtful logic, competed for the soldiers' nickels. A few darkies, with banjos, a teapot, and a kerosene can, were very much in evidence with their music, jigs and breakdowns. There were also the cries of the freak showmen, "Step inside and see the petrified mummy." "Now's your time; one dime will admit you to the anatomical museum."

Add the frequent applause from a theater, and some idea may be gathered of the sounds that pervaded the Midway.

Many of the stalls that lined the sides of the street were restaurants, some with only one room, 8x6 feet, answering for reception room, dining room, and kitchen. One of these buildings was two-story, and bore on its upper story the doubtful advertisement, "Lodgings." From these places the soldiers were supplied with that mystery of all mysteries, a restaurant sausage warmed up and cooked to order. One enterprising gentleman had a clever parrot advertising his stall. Another had an animal resembling a cat, monkey, rat and bird, and near it a show card on which were written the words, "What is it?"

Fruit stalls, Aunt Sally's, shooting galleries and saloons were also very prominent. The proprietors were "all honorable gentle-

men." There were respectable dealers on the Midway, but these were overshadowed by the debased and disreputable.

The Midway was responsible for many free fights and shooting affrays; much gambling and drunkenness. Anybody might walk through it in broad daylight and see men gambling on machines for cigars or money. The saloons became such pest-houses for gambling and vice that the authorities closed them. The "moonshiners," too, were kept busy selling "wild cat" whisky. One man was arrested for this, and it afterwards transpired that he was in the habit of making two trips a day to Chattanooga, returning with a valise filled with whisky. This he deposited at a shanty on the Midway and sold it at 50 cents a pint, while it cost him perhaps fifteen cents.

Viewed from a commercial standpoint, the Midway was a success; from a moral point of view, it was a blight and a stain on everything clean and pure. When General Sanger was approached wth a view of starting a "Midway" for soldiers at Lexington camp, he gave a flat refusal. The experience at Chickamauga Park was too dearly bought.

HUNTING.

BY CHARLES N. MAGILL.

Some people can hunt well, but make a poor out at finding; some people can fish very well, but can't do any good at catching; some people waste time and ammunition, but come back with no game; others are gone but a short time, and return loaded down with game.

Some years ago, in a western field of golden grain, a cradler was laying low the bearded grain. He looked up the "through" and saw a panting young deer jumping along and coming toward him. The cradler was very warm beneath the scorching sun, and stepped behind a tree to get a fresh breath while the deer was coming. As the deer passed the man brought his cradle a "swipe" and cut the deer's legs off. The deer made a few leaps, jumped the fence, and fell dead in the snow.

In the early settlement of the South an old hunter went out for a deer hunt. Lead being very scarce, he had but two good bullets. He went three miles and found a large deer standing by an oak tree. He killed it with one bullet. But when he shot, a drove of seven wild turkeys flew up and lit in the same tree. Not wishing to spend his other bullet in killing but one turkey, he shot and split the limb on which they were sitting, and the feet of the seven turkeys slipped through just as in a trap. He saw something running out of the bullet hole which had been made by the bullet which passed through the deer and then into the oak tree, and this proved to be excellent wild honey. He satiated his thirst for honey and skinned his deer and hung him up. But he must get his turkeys down. So he started for home to get his wagon and an ax. But he had gone but a short distance when he became very thirsty after his mess of honey. He hunted and hunted for water, but found none except a few sups in a mule's track. He lay down and quaffed the water, and as he arose he bumped his head against the limb of a blackjack tree and it rained flitters for two hours. He ate all of the delicious "flitters" he wished and then went on toward home.

Directly he came to a creek, and finding no foot-log, he ventured to wade. As it happened, he struck a shoal of fish. He had on old-fashioned flap-breeches—large and loose-fitting legs and buttoned around the ankles. These trousers served as a good fish net, and he came out with a large draught of salmon trout, but as he stepped upon the bank, a button burst off and killed a rabbit thirty steps away.

At last he reached home, harnessed up his team, and returned to his deer and turkeys. He cut down the tree and captured his turkeys, and filled up seven cans of honey from the honey tree. He loaded his deer and other game, and started for home, when a heavy rain overtook him. His harness traces were made of rawhide. He drove on at a lively rate, but when he

reached home he found that his wagon had remained where he started. He put up the horses and tied the traces around a tree in the barnyard. After a while the sun shone out very warm, and in two hours he looked out and saw his wagon coming home. The traces, after stretching, were now contracting to their normal length. This hunter was afterwards arrested for hunting in "Yellowstone National Park" and put in prison, and has been hunting for a place to get out ever since.

SIXTY-THREE AND NINETY-EIGHT

On the coast by Santiago, watching with a soldier's heed,
In the sultry heat of summer, gallant Shafter's on his steed.
For the foe had climbed above him, with their banner, pressing on,
And their cannon swept the country from the hills of old San Juan.

Like a trumpet rang his orders: "Hawkins, Roosevelt, to the bridge!
Sampson, with your gallant seamen, storm the fort from o'er the ridge!
On the left, the ledges, Wheeler, charge, and hurl the Spaniards down;
Lawton, take the steeps Fermiza, and the slope before the town."

Fearless, from their deep intrenchments looked the Spaniards where they lay
On the gleaming U. S. army marshaled as for muster day,
Till the sudden shout of battle thundered upward with alarms,
And they dropped their idle glasses in a sudden rush to arms.

Then together up the highlands surely, swiftly swept the lines,
And the clang of war above them swelled with loud and louder signs,
Till the fortified El Caney in the tempest seemed to throb,
And the old Star Spangled Banner soared in smoke o'er every knob.

From the boats upon the river, from the tents upon the shore,
From the roofs of Santiago, anxious eyes the clouds explore;
But no rift amid the darkness shows the fathers, brothers, sons,
Where they trace the viewless struggle by the echo of the guns.

Upward! Charge for God and Freedom! Up! Aha! they rush, they rise,
Till the faithful meet the faithless in the never-clouded skies,
And the battlefield is bloody, where a dew-drop never falls,
For a voice of tearless justice for a tearless vengeance calls.

And the heaven is wild with shouting; fiery shot and bayonet keen
Gleam and glance where Freedom's angels battle in the blue serene;
Charge and volley fiercely follow, and the tumult in the air
Tells of right in mortal grapple with oppression's strong despair.

They have conquered! God's own legions; well their foes might be dismayed,
Standing in the mountain temple, 'gainst the terrors of his aid;
And the clouds might fitly echo pean loud and parting gun,
When from upper light and glory sank the Spanish host undone.

They have conquered! Through the region where our neighbors plucked the palm
Rings the noise with which they won it with the sweetness of a psalm;
And our wounded sick and dying hear it in their crowded wards,
And they whisper, "Heaven is with us! Lo, our battle is the Lord's!"

And the famished Cuban captives locked in Morro Castle cells
List those guns of cloudland booming, glad as Freedom's morning bells;
Lift their haggard eyes, and panting with their cheeks against the bars,
Feel God's breath of hope and see it playing with the stripes and stars.

Spaniards still in serpent treason startle at those airy cheers,
And that wild, ethereal war drum falls like doom upon their ears;
And that rush of cloud-borne armies, rolling back a nation's shame,
Frights them with its sound of judgment and the flash of angry flame.

Widows weeping by their firesides, loyal Cubans downcast grown,
Smile to hear their country's freedom from the gate of heaven blown;
And the Cuban children wonder in their simple hearts to know
Where the land of Uncle Sam is, whence sweet Freedom's boon shall flow.

T. H. McConnell, '00.

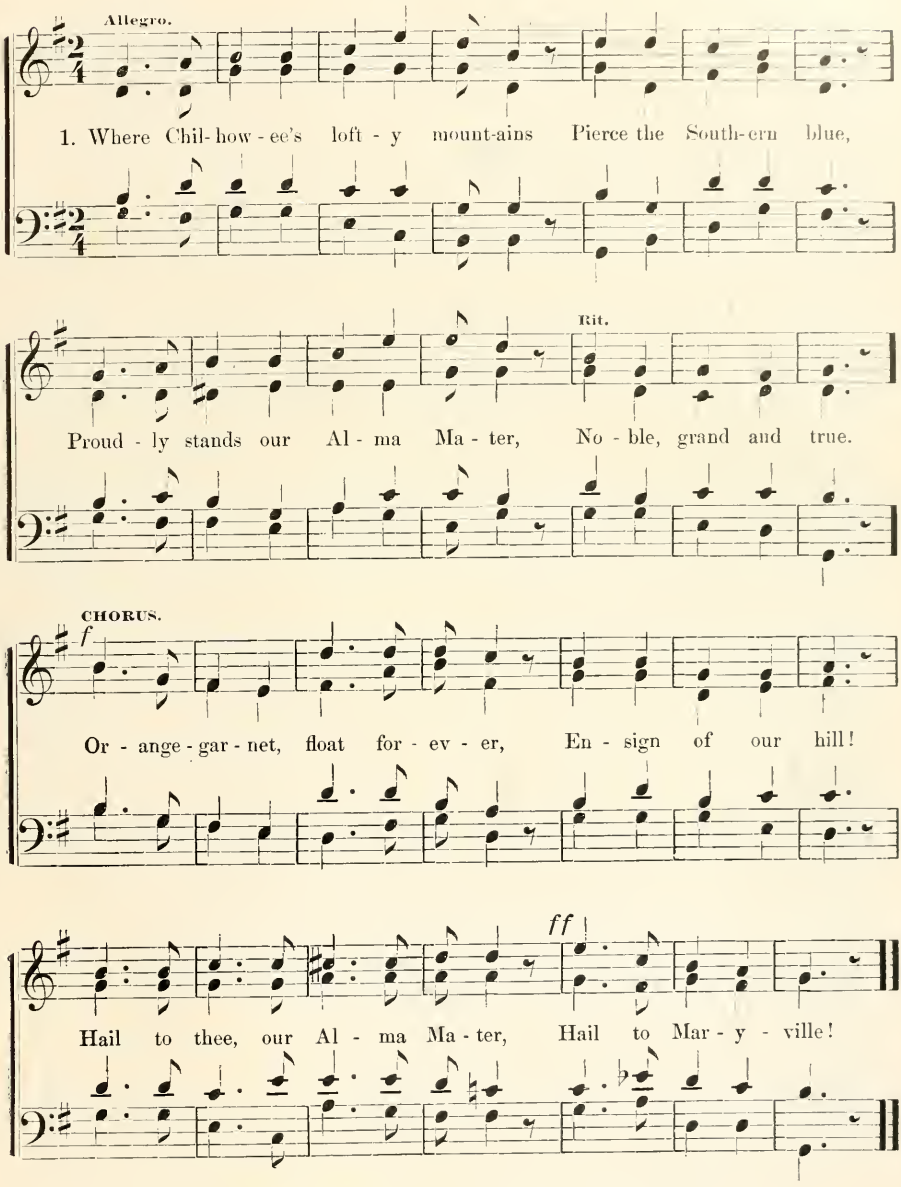
THE FRANKLIN CO.
COLUMBUS, O.

EAST TENNESSEE.

"A more interesting region, or one more entitled to our active sympathy, is not to be found within the limits of the United States. Forming a part of the noble State of Tennessee, it is in many respects a State in itself, and not a small one either. It consists of the broad valley of the magnificent river, which traverses it from northeast to southwest, three hundred miles in length, and with a varying width of from fifty to seventy-five miles—and of the slopes of the mountains, which separate it on the north from Kentucky, and on the southwest from Middle Tennessee, and on the southeast from North Carolina and Georgia: a beautiful valley, between beautiful enclosing hills, fertile many of them to their summits, sparkling with a hundred tributaries to the noble stream which forms its principle feature."—The Hon. Edward Everett, *in an address in Faneuil Hall, Boston, February, 1864.*

CARMEN COLLEGII MARIAVILLENSIS.

ALMA MATER.

JNO. W. RITCHIE. LEILA PERINE.

Allegro.
1. Where Chil-how-ee's loft-y mount-ains Pierce the South-ern blue,
Proud-ly stands our Al-ma Ma-ter, No-ble, grand and true.
Rit.
CHORUS.
f
Or-ange-gar-net, float for-ev-er, En-sign of our hill!
ff
Hail to thee, our Al-ma Ma-ter, Hail to Mar-y-ville!

2 As thy hilltop crowned with cedars,
Ever green appears,
So thy mem'ry fresh shall linger
Thro' life's smiles and tears.—CHO.

3 Lift the chorus, wake the echoes,
Make the welkin ring!
Hail the queen of all the highlands!
Loud her praises sing!—CHO.

THE HENRY NG CO
COLUMBUS O

WALES.

BY WILLIAM R. JONES.

Wales is a short peninsula, mountainous, stretching from the west of Britain to the Irish Sea. From north to south there is a range of mountains, inclining to the west, throwing out an arm towards the sea on one hand and toward the English plains on the other. We see at once that nature has separated Wales from the other sections of Britain, and that she has a history of her own, and so long as these mountains and plains remain there will be a marked distinction between the Welsh of the mountains and the English of the plains. Though they can unite in many objects, yet on other matters they will ever remain separate. The Welshman is a child of the mountains, romantic, imaginative, with a yearning for a better life.

The Welsh coast is a great center for tourists, who flock there from all parts of the world. Christopher North, describing a Welsh scenery, said: "Neither the north of England, nor Scotland—no, nor Switzerland—can exhibit anything so tranquil, romantic, so snug and beautiful as a Welsh valley."

The principality of Wales is rich in minerals, and contains some of the most important coal and iron industries in the United Kingdom. Copper, lead, slate, zinc, tin and gold are also to be found.

The Cymry or Welsh is a branch of the Celtic race which belonged to the great Aryan family. The Celts, termed by the Greeks Galatae, by the Romans Galli or Celtae, came originally from Asia, and, invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain, North Italy, France and Belgium, where they were called Gauls, and the British Isles. When they invaded the latter they came in contact with the Iberians, who are described as being short, dark complected. The Celts were tall and stalwart, light hair, with blue eyes.

The language of the Celt is the language of Wales to-day. When the Romans invaded England, and had conquered the natives, their first object was to [illegible] the duty on the conquered to forget their old language and learn theirs. So we find the same policy adopted by subsequent invaders. But all proved futile in their endeavor to obliterate the language.

A writer in the Independent some time ago said: "The Welsh have achieved, probably, the most noteworthy feat of national preservation of any people in the world; and the world at large has not by any means sufficiently recognized the extraordinary feat they have performed. It is a mystery how they preserved their language against that most aggressive and conquering language, English."

There is an idea prevalent that the Welsh speak a kind of dialect like that in "Bonnie Brier Bush," which is a mistake, and is forcibly made clear by the writer just referred to, viz: "The great distinguishing difference between Wales and England is language. To know how very much alive the Welsh language is in Wales, one must leave the track of summer tourists and go into the country towns. In towns of four or five thousand inhabitants, where English tourists do not go, the English language is hardly any more heard than in Normandy or Lorraine; and even the watering places and towns that teem with English-speaking tourists in the summer time, when winter comes, and when the tourists go, the English language goes with them, and nothing is heard but Welsh."

In Welsh every letter is pronounced, and the same letter has always the same sound, making allowance in the case of vowels for variation in quantity.

The Welsh language has influenced English literature in the past, and is to have an important part in the near future. In proportion to our number, we can be justly proud of our literature, which is quite abreast of any other modern form of speech as regards the quantity of literature it contains. There are in Wales about twenty weekly newspapers, published entirely in Welsh, as well as fifteen or twenty monthly magazines, two bi-monthly and one quar-

terly. It was stated in the Gaelic Journal of Dublin that two hundred thousand pounds, or nearly a million dollars, are annually spent for Welsh books in Wales and England, for there are fully half a million Welsh in England, making in all about a million and a half.

T. O. Russell says: "The heroism the Welsh have shown in the preservation of their language, and the sacrifices they have made for it, are simply sublime."

The space at our command will permit us to take but a cursory glance at the thrilling history of these people, whose struggle for liberty is unique. There are four periods which have had a lasting influence on the Welsh mind.

1. Welsh Bible.—In 1485 Henry VIII. became king, and his object was to unite England and Wales. To abolish the difference between the English and Welsh he made it compulsory that the Welsh adopt the Protestant Reformation in its political aspect. And behind all this submission was a dissatisfied mass of people, ignorant, and without a leader. It was no longer a fighting nation, but a country dead and sinking into unbelief. The princes were gone, and the nation asleep. Some hoped that the Welsh could be enlightened at once by preaching the Gospel to them, and John Penry determined to do it, notwithstanding the persecution of Elizabeth and her archbishop—until he was condemned to die a martyr with Barrow and Brown at the stake. Others thought that the nation could be educated, and Bishop William Morgan translated the Bible into Welsh, and for the sake of keeping souls and the Welsh language alive, the Queen allowed the Welsh Bible to appear in 1588 to a nation that could not understand it.

2. The Great War Period.—It was a period of uniting before, but under the Stuarts it was one of separation. The Protestant Reformation brought with it a simpler religion, if not narrower, and also a desire for national freedom. The civil war undid all the good work done by the previous dynasty. But it was a blessing to England. The Puritans took a stronger hold on the people, and the preachers, men who believed with their whole heart that the Puritan religion was the true one, men believing in compelling men to save their souls. When monarchy was re-established under Charles II., Wales was left alone by the preacher's voice, and she fell back to a state of unbelief.

3. The Awakening. — Almost every country in Europe was asleep when the eighteenth century began, and ere its close they all had been aroused by a revolution. It happened in France, so in England, but in a milder form, and an awakening took place in Wales. With these results a literary awakening, and Wales began to create a literature to herself. Hand in hand with this came a powerful religious revival, and Howel Harris, "with his thunder-like voice," awakened the conscience of Wales; churches were built in great number as he traveled through the country, and eternal life was brought within sight of the Welshman. Along with the same awakening came a political one; the voice of the revolution in France reached Wales, though it was harsh and unharmonious. At the same time discoveries of gold, slate, coal, iron and lead were made; all these tended to make the people free of those in authority. The literary awakening strengthened the Welsh in their old language, a language that was a matter of soreness to the aristocrats. Religion helped to widen the gap between the aristocrats and the people.

Since the beginning of this century the Welsh people have made rapid progress, and now the mass of the people rule.

4. National Evolution. — This period brings us to our own day—the dawn of a golden era in Welsh history. "The historian of the nineteenth century must write a long chapter on 'The Revolt of Principalities.' Modern Europe has been revolutionized by principalities. Conquered nations have wrested the scepter of true power from their conquerors. It has been a century of powerful monarchs, but of more powerful monarchies." The fourth quar-

ter of the century has witnessed a remarkable revolution in the small Celtic principality on the southwest coast of Britain. As late as 1870 wretchedly equipped schools were the only available institutions for the Welsh peasantry. The old endowed schools had been captured by the "noblesse"—colleges and unversities there were none. The Scottish centers of learning were far away. Cambridge and Oxford, up to 1862, had barred against free churchmen. In 1870 ardent patriots met and discussed the problem of perfecting the educational system of Wales, and thus providing a powerful lever for the elevation of their country, and they dreamed the Utopian, some said Quixotic, dream of a college for Wales. But they were not mere dreamers. They were of the metal to convert dreams into realities. An Oxford professor said recently that Wales has one of the best educational systems in the world, which is composed of well equipped day schools, intermediate and technical schools, with three national colleges constituting the Welsh University.

We wish it understood that there were denominational colleges to prepare students for the ministry, established early in the century.

The Welshman is characteristic for his religious fervor, love of music and poetry. The Welsh preacher has a place in the heart of his nation which no other man, however good or great, can hope to enjoy. His name is a household word throughout the land. The good points, pat illustrations, and tender appeals of his pulpit eloquence are prized and treasured and handed down as the most cherished traditions of the people. Is it strange, therefore, that the highest ambition of a young Welshman is to become a preacher?

The influence of the pulpit has been and is the great factor in molding the character of the people. The Presbyterians take the lead, and their influence is felt throughout the land. The Congregationalists and Baptists are very strong. The Church of England has very little influence in Wales—in fact, it's a burden on the people to have to sustain a Church which they are not in sympathy with.

"There are probably no people so attached to music as the Welsh, and there are certainly no people who have, in proportion to their number, done so much for it. The Welsh Eisteddfod is beyond any doubt the most important annual musical reunion held in the British isles, or perhaps in the world. It is held every summer in some of the larger towns of Wales. People from all parts of the British isles attend it, as well as from the continent. Most of the singing is in Welsh, but some is in English. The very best musical artists of Great Britain may be heard at the Welsh Eisteddfod, and the crowd is enormous. The preservation of their language, and the establishing of such a reunion as the Eisteddfod, stamp the Welsh as a people of uncommon patriotism, ability, and perseverance."

THE RISE OF REPUBLICANISM.

BY MARY G. CARNAHAN.

In this day of hurry and bustle too few of us stop to question concerning our institutions, whether they be but the growth of a day or have been developing through hundreds of years. Whence came they, and to what do they lead? Whose were the master minds that originated them?

The spirit of freedom has always existed. Among some peoples, indeed, it has been crushed out apparently by slavery and oppression; but it will spring up in some other place and flourish.

It is into mediaeval history that we must look in order to find the beginning of modern republicanism. During the middle ages there sprung up free cities. These were to be the first step in a line of progress which was destined to bring about the events which make much of modern history.

The free cities of Germany were democracies, all the burghers assembling to deliberate upon municipal affairs. The spirit of freedom was just beginning to show itself, a faint foreshadowing of its great destiny.

The free cities of Italy, chief among which were Florence, Venice, and Genoa, were republics, and flourished from the eleventh to the sixteenth century.

The difference between the free cities of Germany and those of Italy was perhaps due to the difference in their environment. In Germany the cities were obliged to defend themselves against the attacks of the nobles, who were hostile to them, while in Italy the nobles were friendly, and many of them even settled in the cities and became burghers. As will be seen from this fact, feudalism did not take so strong a hold in Italy as it did in Germany. While the Italians had no neighboring enemies and were at liberty to carry on trade peacefully, the Germans were obliged to defend themselves and to protect their commerce from the attacks of robber chieftains. Strangely enough, the government of the Italian cities tended to become oligarchical, while the Germans retained their freedom, though remaining shut up in their towns.

The towns of Southern France and Northern Spain followed the plan of the Italian cities, but were conquered by their Northern neighbors, the feudal barons.

The Swiss towns formed an alliance with the nobles to resist a foreign tyrant, their common enemy. During the transition from mediaeval to modern history, the cantons of Switzerland united themselves into the Swiss Confederation, with a republican form of government.

The undermining of the feudal system began with the crusades. The nations, as the power grew more centralized, became absolute monarchies.

The first collision between freedom and absolute power came in England. On June 19, 1215, the great barons compelled King John to sign Magna Charta (or, the "Great Charter.") This is at the foundation of English liberty. The House of Commons was then formed, but did not exercise much influence on the government for several centuries. Though during this time England was practically an absolute monarchy, the idea of civil liberty was kept alive in the hearts of the people. For centuries there was neither civil nor religious liberty, civil power being in the hands of the kings, while the Church was controlled by the priesthood. The corruption and tyranny became so great that several men of more than usual courage began to preach against it. Among these was Luther. In 1517 he left the Church of Rome and devoted himself to preaching the Reformation. From this time to the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, the strife for freedom was carried on.

Persecution in Holland led to the rise of the Dutch Republic. During the time of this republic Holland became the "foremost maritime country of the world."

England first cast off the authority of Rome for political reasons. Later, however, there was a struggle for both civil and religious liberty, the Puritan and Presbyterian commoners on the one hand, and the Episcopalian king and nobles on the other. The dissenting party triumphed under Cromwell.

Before the time of Cromwell, a republic had been looked upon as an inferior kind of government, not admitting a nation to equality with a monarchy. Cromwell, aside from doing much for England in other ways, made it politic for other nations to recognize England as a republic on the same footing with the monarchies of Europe.

After the Restoration the struggle began again, and some of the Puritans took refuge in Holland. Later, large companies came to America in order to have "freedom to worship God" according to the dictates of their own consciences.

In Rhode Island was made the first enactment that no man should be disturbed or called in question on account of his religious belief. Thus America became a refuge for those who sought freedom. Many Huguenots, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, made for themselves homes in America.

From the first, civil and religious liberty has had far less opposition in America than

elsewhere; though oppression from abroad was not wanting. How the colonists were wronged, how they fought for their freedom, and won it, we all know.

Shortly afterward affairs came to a head in France. There was a heavy national debt, the nobles and clergy owned two-thirds of the land and paid no taxes, and the peasants who paid the taxes had no voice in the government. In 1789 the States-General was called for the first time in 175 years. During this assembly the French Revolution began.

When at last the "Reign of Terror" was over a republic was organized. This was overthrown for a time, but afterward reorganized; and is now the government of France.

Of the principal nations in size and power, the United States and France are republics; England, Germany, Austria and Italy are constitutional monarchies, while Russia alone of all the notable powers remains an absolute monarchy.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The letter which is published below brings vividly to mind the fact that Maryville College was the Southern and Western Theological Seminary. The following statements are taken from Dr. Alexander's "History of the Synod of Tennessee":

"Dr. Isaac Anderson, in 1819, visited Princeton Seminary and pleaded, without success, for some of the students to come and preach the Gospel in East Tennessee. He returned to Maryville with the conviction that ministers must be provided at home, and gathered a class of five pious young men and began to instruct them in theology. The Synod of Tennessee in 1819 established the Seminary, with Dr. Anderson as President. During the early years of the Seminary the students aided themselves by working on the Seminary farm, and thus the cost of boarding was reduced to $20 a year in money. In 1844 Dr. Anderson said: 'Amid poverty, self-denial and overwhelming exertions, the Seminary has sent out nearly 100 laborers into the field, who have gathered hundreds and hundreds into the fold of the Good Shepherd."

In 1842 the name of Southern and Western Theological Seminary was changed to Maryville College for two reasons:

First, other theological seminaries with better equipments were now attracting the students; and, secondly, the Seminary at Maryville became less able to sustain its students in the following way: The cheap method of boarding on the farm, connected with manual labor, had been broken up by the Presbyterian Education Society's aiding this class of students for a few years from 1831, so that manual labor on their part was no longer needed. But in 1839 that society withdrew all such aid, on the ground "that the institution was not equipped for its complex work of education." Thus both the labor system and the foreign aid failed, and the professors were compelled to send away candidates whom they could not assist.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Maryville, Tenn., July 8, 1839.

MR. JOSEPH HART:

Kind Sir.—Having seen a letter, a few days since, which you had written to your people, and in which you had expressed some wish, or at least strongly intimated a desire, to be with your brother at the Seminary, I have seated myself to direct you a few lines on this subject, and to encourage you to cherish such wishes and to let such views and feelings have their full weight on your mind. Even should you have no intention of entering the ministry, still, a few years' schooling would make you of more value to the world as a citizen, elevate your character to a greater superiority in your own line of business, and afford you a balm of consolation which may last you for life. But so far as I heed the wish of your friends, I can inform you that it would be very congenial to the feelings of all, that you expand the benevolent feel-

ings of your soul and embrace the world—prepare for the ministry, and devote yourself to a bettering of the condition of a fallen and apostate race of men. The facilities of education are perhaps well known to you, nor need I say that you may, perchance, almost, if not entirely, sustain yourself by occasional jobs of work at your trade in vacations, and consequently lose no time from school through a whole course of education.

Think of this matter; look at the claims and calls of the world for a well-preached Gospel, and then look what a small number of the pious young men in our country who appear willing to deny themselves of the honors and the pleasures of this world for the Gospel. How few, indeed, are willing to say with Paul, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." Look, too, at the good you may do for the world, even within a few years' time, if well prepared for the work. And this is a powerful reason why no young man should shrink from the task when he looks at the many years to be taken up in making preparation. The better we are prepared, the more good we can do in less time. Think of it, think prayerfully, think quick, decide reasonably. The work is great; thousands are dying; and that, too without the means of grace. I am your sincere friend, etc.

John B. Saye.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We appreciate highly the words of commendation our Monthly has received from the Portfolio and the Macalester Monthly, and especially the compliment paid to our professor of the natural sciences, George S. Fisher.

The Southern University Monthly publishes a prize essay on "Gladstone."

The Cornell University Magazine is one of the best college periodicals in the country.

The Industrialist contains an excellent article on "The Higher Education and the State."

We are glad to see again the Oberlin Review, and its literary number is attractive.

The Tennessee University Magazine has a realistic story of a foot ball game won by the "scrub quarterback."

The Berea Reporter has printed upon its first page the college motto: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men."

The Geneva Cabinet contains a very creditable oration, written by one of the '99 class, and the prize winner in a college contest.

The girls of the Erasmus Hall High School, of Brooklyn, have organized a basket ball team. In this respect they are ahead of many of our colleges.

An article in the December Columbia University Quarterly calls attention to the fact that the number of students in the technical colleges in this country is at present on the decrease.

We take the following from the Centre College Cento: Miss J——.—"Mr. Litt, what does 'Kismet' mean?" Litt.—"Er—something good—to eat, I believe; but I prefer it without the tea."

An excellent article in the Dickinsonian on the "Contrast Between the Liberal and Narrow Construction Parties" is somewhat impaired by the closing sentences, which are too partisan, i. e., "That the Republican party is becoming more and more the instrument of dangerous economic and political forces is evident from the tone of its official utterances, as well as from the character of its support."

The Electrical number of the Purdue Exponent attempts to give an idea to those outside of the University of what is being done at Purdue in electrical engineering. It is a handsomely illustrated magazine of fifty pages, with valuable articles. That the electric railway is pre-eminently an American product is shown by the fact that the United States has ten times as much mileage as the countries of Europe combined.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Cash received to Dec. 1, 1898 . . . $6,176.80
Subscriptions due and coming due, $4,000
Yet needed to complete and furnish, 3,000

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

The cash receipts from July 30, 1897, to November 26, 1898, are as follows:

195	Y. P. S. C. E., Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn	$ 10.00
196	C. C. Sinclair, Philadelphia	10.00
197	Rev. J. N. McGinley	10.00
198	Mrs. James A. Anderson	5.00
199	Miss Nannie Anderson	5.00
200	Jim Anderson Co., Knoxville.	25.00
201	Mrs. N. F. McCormick, Chicago	1000.00
202	Sarah B. Hills	10.00
203	Rev. John B. Creswell	5.00
204	Rosa M. Lyle	1.00
205	Clemmie Ford	1.00
206	H. S. Lyle	1.00
207	William Dietz	1.00
208	Will Keeble	1.00
209	Augusta Muecke	1.00
210	James Henry	2.50
211	Dr. Huddleston	5.00
212	Greene Avenue Presbyterian Sunday-school, Brooklyn	5.00
213	Reuben Powel	1.00
214	Robert Elmore	1.00
215	W. E. Church	15.00
216	H. M. Clark	1.00
217	H. C. Rimmer	1.00
218	Mrs. E. E. Alexander	10.00
219	Emma A. Alexander	3.00
220	Theron A. Alexander	1.00
221	Princeton Pres. S. S., Philadelphia	25.00
222	Samuel Sloan, Jr	5.00
223	Monroe Chapel	5.00
224	J. M. Alexander	10.00
225	C. L. Roberts, Basking Ridge	25.00
226	S. C. Childs, Basking Ridge.	25.00
227	Wm. S. Post, Basking Ridge.	10.00
228	F. D. McKinley	1.00
229	Mrs. Huddleston	1.00
230	James A Davis	1.00
231	Miss Mattie Rankin	4.00
232	Mrs. Jas. R. Burchfield	3.00
233	Miss Leila M. Perine	5.00
234	Walter Thornton	1.00
235	F. R. Babcock	1.00
236	Rev. W. R. Dawson	10.00
237	Mrs. A. A. Wilson	5.00
238	C. W. Henry	4.00
239	M. Morrison	2.00
240	R. A. Tedford	10.00
241	Miss Mary Lord	5.00

CASH RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER.

389	Rev. W. H. Lyle, D.D.	10.00
390	A. Arthur Griffes	6.00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. DECEMBER, 1898. No. 4.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. MCMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to the MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY, Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

Rev. Frank Marston, '94, is preaching at Thomas, Ala.

Fred. S. Campbell, '98, is at Auburn Seminary.

Pliny B. Ferris, '98, is studying theology at McCormick Seminary.

Charles Marston, '93, is finishing his theological training at Lane Seminary.

Our former Mexican student, Tobias Magana, is studying medicine at St. Louis, Missouri.

Our first term closes Friday, December 23, 1898, and the second term begins Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Frank Engel, one of Maryville's old students, is a member of the Junior class at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Daunt Newman, '96, is teaching at the "Farm School," eight miles from Asheville, N. C., on the Swannanoa.

The Gymnasium is much enjoyed by the young ladies of the College, and some of them are becoming quite proficient in various athletic feats.

The customary Thanksgiving social was largely attended, and many former students and graduates were present.

E. Bruce Smith, '98, has a good position in the Quartermaster General's office at Washington, D. C. His address is 200 A Street, S. E.

A. Arthur Griffes, '97, is in his second year at Lane Theological Seminary, and preaches every week at a church where he labored during the summer.

Professor George S. Fisher was summoned to Ohio last month to attend the funeral of his mother. He has the sympathy and condolences of the entire College.

Robert Jones, '93, will graduate this year from the Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, Cal. He is a member of the volunteer band, and expects to labor in South America.

This issue of The Monthly is double the usual size, and is made possible by the extra advertisements obtained by our energetic business managers. Trade with our advertisers.

The Music Department of the College is sustaining its old reputation under the charge of Miss Leila Perine, who is a graduate of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music.

Rev. J. J. Robinette, pastor of the Methodist Church, conducted one of the Tuesday evening prayer services last month and gave the students some valuable suggestions on the subject of "Opportunities."

On Sunday, November 27, Professor Herman A. Goff assisted Prof. John G. Newman in the sacramental service at Shannondale Church, and Professor Elmer B. Waller preached for Rev. J. N. McGinley, '91, at Newmarket.

The hospital rooms, which have lately been prepared on the third floor of the Baldwin Hall Annex, have been used during the illness of Miss Helen Post, of Florida, who is now rapidly convalescing.

Mr. K. A. Nassour, a native Syrian, entered College last month. He has lived in Troy, N. Y., for two years, and comes to Maryville through the influence of Mr. Najeeb Arbeely, '84, United States Commissioner of Immigration at New York City.

A pleasant entertainment was given in the chapel November 21, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. Those who took part were: Misses Kennedy and Muecke, Miss Stella Eakin, Miss Lou Johnson, Miss Nancy Gardner, Mrs. Nita E. West, and Professor John G. Newman.

A large and enthusiastic Glee Club has been formed, and Prof. John G. Newman has been unanimously chosen leader and manager. The club is practicing regularly, and it is expected that in the spring several entertainments will be given, and perhaps a short trip will be taken to adjacent towns.

The Theta Epsilon Literary Society has had a very pleasant and profitable term. Miscellaneous programs, evenings with authors, and parliamentary drills have been interesting and instructive. A number of new members have been added to its roll, and all are working hard for the mid-winter entertainment.

The College prayer-meeting of November 8 was conducted by the Y. W. C. A., with Miss Ethel Minnis as leader. The subject was, "A Christian Reformer—Frances E. Willard." A crayon portrait of Miss Willard was hung above the platform, and different phases of her life were presented by Misses Lou Johnson and Emma Alexander. The musical service was enriched by the Y. W. C. A. chorus of twelve voices, a duet by Misses Arting stall and Flinn, and a quartette by Misses Lou Johnson, Ora Rankin, Delia Coxe and Maud Yates.

A dozen students are working on the grounds, and are being paid from the Students' Fund, which is contributed for this purpose.

Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge, of New York, has given $100 this year to this Fund, and it is hoped that others will contribute before the year is over to this needed students' self-help fund.

At a late meeting of the Athenian Society the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Athenian Society of Maryville College extends its congratulations to Moses H. Gamble on his election to the Legislature of Tennessee, and trusts that the same success which marked his career as an Athenian may follow him in the wider sphere to which he has been called."

A number of our former students, who belong to the Fourth Tennessee U. S. V., came over from their camp at Knoxville last month to bid friends good-by before going to Cuba for garrison duty. The regiment will be probably stationed in Santa Clara Province, and we hope, that as our old companions read this issue in their new camp, that some one of them will write the Monthly a letter describing their experiences.

The advantages of Winona Assembly were presented to the students at chapel one morning last month by Dr. William P. Kane, of Chicago. Winona combines the characteristics of Northfield and Chautauqua. Among other attractions is the Summer School, conducted by professors from colleges of the South and West. As a result of Dr. Kane's visit, Professor Samuel T. Wilson will represent the College at the Summer School next year, and will take charge of the Spanish Department.

Efforts are also being made to secure for Winona the famous Maryville College Quartette, composed of Rev. Herman A. Goff, '85; Rev. John B. Cresswell, '87; Rev. John S. Eakin, '87, and Rev. John G. Newman, '88.

Miss Rada B. Mathes, '91, is a missionary teacher at Cubero, New Mexico. In a recent letter she says: "I see from a late issue of one of our Church papers that Maryville College has opened with bright prospects. This is good news, although I do not expect to hear anything else from dear old Maryville. Although my thoughts and time are taken up with my work among these 'little ones' of God's creatures, yet not so much so but that my mind often wanders back to the scenes of my childhood and the College."

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees is composed of five members, Maj. Ben. Cunningham and Maj. Will. A. McTeer, of Maryville; Col. John B. Minnis and Dr. E. A. Elmore, of Knoxville, and A. R. McBath, of Flenniken. This important committee meets every month, either at Maryville or Knoxville, and attends to a large number of College details, including the investments of moneys, auditing of bills, and making appropriations for necessary improvements. The College is fortunate in having such an efficient committee willing to give so much of its time for College affairs.

The Executive Committee has engaged Mr. Adams to superintend the beautifying of the campus. Under his directions broad walks of brick or finely crushed stones have been already laid from the new Fayerweather Hall to the other buildings. The plots which are bounded by the walks and buildings, or by the walks and driveways, are being sodded. The original plan has been followed in having a broad circular walk around the annex of Anderson Hall. This walk sets off the old building and new annex to better advantage. The effect upon the visitor, as he follows this walk from the front of Anderson Hall, is very pleasing, for, when he reaches the rear of the annex he sees almost in front of him the beautiful new Science Hall, with its frontage of 106 feet, while at the right hand is the stately Bartlett Hall, a constant reminder of the pluck and energy of its originator, Kin Takahashi, and on the left hand is the older Library Building, a memorial to Professor Lamar, who resuscitated the College at the close of the war. A plan is now being considered of closing the two side entrances to the campus, and making one large entrance directly in front of Anderson Hall.

The Alpha Sigma Society has elected the following officers: President, Samuel D. McMurry; vice president, Will. C. Henry; recording secretary, Will. B. Smith; censors, Hubert C. Lyle, Charles N. Magill and Howard Parker. On December 2 the program given was:

Essay .....Will. B. Smith
Music .....A. S. Double Quartette
Declamation .....Samuel D. McMurry
Music ..... Quartette
Debate—Resolved, That the contemplated territorial expansion of our nation is wise.....
Affirmative, I. W. Jones; negative, H. S. Lyle.
Music ..... Quartette
Oration ..... H. C. Rimmer
A. S. Advance.....T. W. Belk

Professor W. to Sabin.—"Give us the 47th proposition."

Sabin (pointing to the blackboard).—"Let the figure W. A. L. L. E. R. be a polygon with no two sides equal."

Quality not quantity counts in the world's problems. Even on the battle-field quantity counts little without quality.

Faith is the foundation of all things good, both in this world and the next.

LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

An Indiana youth quite gay
Persists his white ducks to display;
And thus arrayed, in moonlight still,
Goes wending his way to "Quality Hill."

In speech the young man finds a hitch,
As he goes sprawling in the ditch;
His clothes, besmeared, are a sorry sight,
For in spots those pants were not so white.

A tale of woe he did relate,
When a maid did meet him at the gate;
His pain she did at once relieve,
And soon they spend a pleasant eve.

As they talk of rumor and war's alarms
He couldn't resist the fair one's charms;
The youth, unaccustomed to love and art,
Fell an easy victim to Cupid's dart.

The "Aunty" announced it 10 o'clock,
Which to the pair seemed quite a shock,
And grief completely fills each heart
At thoughts that they so soon must part.

So he, to crown his evening's bliss,
Slips up from behind and steals a kiss;
The "Aunty," enraged, comes on the scene
And hurls him headlong through the screen.

The youth, still dazed and some abashed,
With all his speed he homeward dashed:
His heart did leap and beat and thrill
With his experience on "Quality Hill."

As by the church he went his way,
Some boys did there his steps waylay;
And though he passed as sly as a fox,
Yet soon the air was filled with rocks.

He plies his feet with speed intense,
Those pants showing up like a white-washed fence;
From his piercing shrieks they think him dying,
But he drags his fingers to keep from flying.

Now does the youth reflect with terror
On that fateful night, so fraught with error,
When he did swallow that bitter pill,
The effects of courting on "Quality Hill."

Important to Students

Students should remember that we are their friends, and that we are entirely in sympathy with them and the College, and that we appreciate any trading they do with us. We always try to favor students when possible.

We have now the best **$5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 Suits of Clothes** in Tennessee.

Our **Shoes at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00** are excelled by none.

Our Stationery Department is as complete as you will find.

Come in and see us, and we will treat you fair.

Your friends,

BITTLE, WEBB & CO.

Areade Hotel, J. L. MORGAN. PROPRIETOR.

Only First-class $1 an $1.50 a Day Hotel in the City. . . .

Single Meals. 25 Cents.

524 and 526 Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BAUMANN BROTHERS,

ARCHITECTS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

J. A. AHLER,

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting and Brass Supplies,

No. 714 GAY STREET

JOHN A. GODDARD,

Dental Surgeon

Office over G. B. Ross' Store.

All kinds of Dental Work done.
I am prepared to make Gold or Aluminum Crowns at reasonable rates. Special attention given to this branch of the profession. Teeth extracted with comparative ease by the use of local anæsthetics and without danger to the patient. The greatest care exercised in all operations. Gratefully remembering you for past favors and bespeaking a liberal share of your patronage in the future, I am, yours respectfully,
JOHN A. GODDARD.

The Sam Houston Inn.

Special Rates to Students and their Parents.

ROBERT H. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

'PHONE 78. MARYVILLE, TENN.

Designated State Depository.

Dr. J. W. CATES, *President.* — Dr. T. F. DONALDSON, *Vice-President.*
T. F. COOPER, *Cashier.* — JNO. M. CLARK, *Ass't Cashier.*

BANK OF BLOUNT COUNTY,

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Does a General Banking Business,

Deals in and sells Exchange on all the principal cities. Solicits accounts of individuals, firms and corporations on the most favorable terms. Liberal treatment assured all customers.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent
Fire-proof Vaul

Interest Paid on Time Deposits, no matter How Small.

Christmas Presents

WE have prepared for the Holiday Trade some remarkably good bargains in Children's Suits, Men's Pants Suits and Overcoats, Gloves, Neckware, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Night Robes, Pajamas, Fancy Shirts, Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns and Walking Canes.

A number of high grade Silk Umbrellas will go at greatly reduced prices.

Every indication suggests a busy Holiday Season. Those who come before the final rush will be best served.

Brandau, Kennedy & Casteel,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

CHAS. A. CHAPMAN,

BARBER,

Next Door to Houston Inn,

MARYVILLE, - - TENN.

J. F. ROGERS.

DEALER IN

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

Headquarters for Bananas,

MARYVILLE, - - - TENN.

J. R. PEDEN & CO.,

Artistic Photographers.

The Best Work in the City for the Money.

Out-door work a Specialty. Best satisfaction warranted. Will be pleased to have your trade. Special discount to the College Students. Best stock of Christmas Goods. See us.

East Main Street.

MARYVILLE, - - TENN

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. JANUARY, 1899. NUMBER 5.

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

ANTE-BELLUM COLLEGE DAYS.

[A paper read before the Alumni Association of Maryville College by DR. W. H. LYLE, '91.]

In some things college days before the war were much like college days now. Many of the studies then were the same as now. Greek and Latin and the sciences and mathematics were in the course of study then, but not quite as extensive as now. The preparatory department was not full then as now. Most of the students who then entered college, entered prepared to begin Latin. But let us look at the teaching force then. In April, 1856, when I first came to Maryville, Dr. Anderson, the founder of Maryville College, and its first president, was laid aside from active work in the College and the pulpit. After that time he never entered the College. I have no recollection of ever having seen him at public worship but one time, and that was in the old court-house. Rev. Fielding Pope preached, and Dr. Anderson sat in his chair and offered prayer.

Rev. John S. Craig was the only professor then. He taught Latin and Greek and mathematics and the sciences, and made the best that he could out of the matter. He was assisted, however, more or less, by some of the more advanced students. It is evident that the labor of teaching was heavy upon him. After that year, perhaps in 1857, Professor Lamar came in. And after the death of Dr. Anderson, Rev. J. J.

Robinson, D.D., was made president. These three men for the last few years prior to the war constituted the teaching force in the College. How well they were supported I do not certainly know, but their salaries must have been very small, as the College then had but little endowment, and the number of students being comparatively limited, the resources from tuition must have been small. Rev. Dr. Robinson was a refined, cultured and scholarly man. Rev. Mr. Craig was scholarly, broad-minded and a man of deep thought, but not cultured and refined as was the president. He was somewhat rough in manner, and not very tasty in dress. President Robinson was a good teacher, and commanded the respect of the students most generally. However, he may have held himself at too great a distance from the students, except in a very few cases. He was an able preacher, and nearly always used the manuscript in the pulpit, and was never at his best without it. Mr. Craig was a profound preacher, and never used a manuscript, and when thoroughly aroused was a man of great power in the pulpit. President Robinson believed in slavery, and no doubt regarded it as a divine institution. Mr. Craig, on the other hand, was a bitter opponent of slavery. And when the war came, Mr. Robinson was an intense secessionist and Mr. Craig was an intense opponent of secession. Mr. Robinson was a Whig and Mr. Craig a Douglas Democrat, and induced me to cast my first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. So much in regard to these two men.

Of Professor Lamar you all know as much as I do, and therefore it would be superfluous for me to say anything.

Of the students in the College before the war something may be said. A very considerable proportion of the students then came from the extreme Southern States. Some from Florida, some from Alabama, some from Georgia, and some from Mississippi. I remember that occasionally there was a student from Kentucky. But the greater body of them were from Tennessee. This county, Blount, always had students here. Knox most always had students here. Mr. Craig, of whom I have made mention, if I mistake not, was a Knox County boy. And then, in my day there were John Harris and Thomas Crawford, and others from Knox County. The three Alexanders who were here when I was here, James H. and John, and that other one, whatever his name was, were from Polk County. And sometimes there was a student here from Hamilton County.

Jefferson County, before the war, sent a number of students. Professor Lamar came from Jefferson. And there were a number of Caldwells from that county—George A., John M., Alexander, William, Edward, Isaac, Oliver. And then there were some Newmans—Alexander, Jonathan, Charles and Thomas. And then there were McCampbells—John and Cornelius, sons of the old Dr. John McCampbell. And there were Hoods here—Porter and Isaac, sons of Rev. Nathaniel Hood. Bradshaws—Stephen R. and Enoch N.; Meeks—James M. and D. H.; Mathes—George A.

There were some few students from Sullivan County. The Rheas, big Bob and little Bob, as they were then termed, were from this county. Occasionally a student would come from Virginia. George Painter, the son of a Presbyterian minister, was from Virginia, and may be his father was educated here. And Handy, the son of another Presbyterian minister, was here a member of the last graduating class before the war. Occasionally we would have a student from North Carolina. Alfred M. Pendland came from that State, and so did Annias Young.

So much for the locality whence the students then came.

Notwithstanding this is a Presbyterian College, still we then had students representing different religious denominations And we had a goodly number that did not belong to any denomination. We were not

all saints then. We had Methodists and Baptists and Presbyterians. We would sometimes have some lively discussions of theological questions in rather a private way. I remember that a few of us Presbyterian students had a lively discussion with a Methodist student from Kentucky on the question whether regeneration preceded repentance, or repentance regeneration.

We grew warm and enthusiastic over the matter, and I suppose settled the matter, for I have never seen very much about the question in the papers since.

We did not have co-education before the war. Then it would have been thought out of the question to admit young ladies to college along with young gentlemen, in this part of the country at least. And, indeed, a great many people then thought that a woman did not need much education. And, moreover, no doubt a great many people then thought that a woman was incapacitated to receive a high degree of education.

But by some means or other, somebody, indeed the people generally, have found out that boys and girls in a few instances, yea, moreover, in quite a number of instances, have been born and reared in the same families, and so it has come to pass in this age of the world that boys and girls are being educated together in the same colleges.

But notwithstanding the students in the College here in ante-bellum days lost much by not having the refining and elevating influence of young ladies, yet we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that the present generation are having advantages that we did not. The world moves.

I have already intimated that we had different kinds of students then, as well as now. We had some good students then, and some not quite so good. We had some who prayed, and some who did not pray so much. We had some who drank some whisky, and some who did not. We had some who smoked and chewed tobacco, and others who did not. And those who used it were not to be so much blamed, for President Robinson and Mr. Craig both chewed. We had some diligent students, and some that were not so diligent. We had some who were good scholars, and others who were not. We had some who enjoyed playing pranks on others. And then we had others who did not engage in this kind of work. Hazing was practiced to some extent. Sometimes the pig was found in the student's room when he returned to it. Sometimes the bucket of water or the pan of water poured down upon the student's head as he entered his room, the door having been fixed a little ajar and the water having been placed on the top of the door.

Sometimes the student would wake up and open his door of a morning, and it being an outside door, he would find the wood so piled up that egress from the room would be impossible in that way.

Once I remember that one morning we went to prayers in the College chapel, and behold, a drove of geese had been put in the chapel the night previous.

But it is to be hoped that the days of hazing and of playing such pranks as I have mentioned are fast passing away.

There were poor students here before the war, as well as rich ones. Those who came from the extreme Southern States were generally the sons of the well-to-do in point of property. And many of the students who came here from East Tennessee were of the poorer class.

Here, as well as elsewhere, the rich and the poor met together. Some had a hard time to get along. Some kept bachelor's hall, and others boarded at the boarding-house, and others boarded at the hotel; not many of this character, however, but they chiefly of the wealthy of the South. And some boarded in private families. And these sometimes in the country, and sometimes in the town. I have known students who kept bachelor's hall to live for weeks on bread and molasses and water. This ought not to have been. But they thought that it was the best that they could

do. No students for the ministry drew anything then from a Board of Education.

There were College literary debating societies then as now. They were Beth Hackma, and Beth Hackma Ve Berith. There was a wholesome rivalry between these. They had their annual joint public debate. They met once a week for literary exercises.

Of the buildings that the College then had, I need not speak, as this matter has often been alluded to on former occasions.

The manner of teaching some of the sciences is greatly improved now, compared to what it was then.

In teaching botany then the teacher never had specimens of plants and flowers before the class. He made no practical explanations of flowers and plants. And no practical analyzing was done on the part of the class. What we dug out of the books we got, and what we did not thus get we never got.

And as for an apparatus to make explanations in the matter of chemistry, we did not know what such a thing was.

It was very pleasant to have the president and professors commend us for our good deeds, and not so pleasant to be criticised for our shortcomings. If we had a good composition or a good speech, and received praise for it we were very much encouraged. The criticisms were all right, but they did not feel so well. I remember that President Robinson criticised my declaiming at one time in this way: He said that right at the last of my speech I let all the juice run out of it. And now, as the juice is all out of this paper, I will quit.

The December number of The Review of Missions, the official organ of the Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South, has a three-page article on Kin Takahashi and his work of building Bartlett Hall, at Maryville College. A good picture of the building is also given.

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN AND ITS EFFECT ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

BY ROBERT B. ELMORE, 1906.

"The Loyal Mountaineers" is a title of which the people of East Tennessee may justly be proud. During the Revolutionary War, even though threatened by an Indian raid, these people furnished an army which, prompted by pure hatred of oppression and pure love of liberty, was destined to win a victory which helped in no small degree to win American independence.

In the year 1780, Colonel Ferguson, who had been commissioned by General Cornwallis to subdue the border counties of North and South Carolina, sent word to Isaac Shelby, one of the leading men in the counties beyond the mountains, that if he and the others did not "desist from their opposition to the British arms, he would march his army over the mountains, hang the leaders, and lay waste the country with fire and sword."

Immediately upon hearing this threat, Shelby rode to the home of John Sevier, and with him made the daring plan of raising the largest army possible, crossing the mountains and falling suddenly on Ferguson to annihilate his force.

On September 26, Sevier, Shelby, Williams and Campbell set out with an army of about 1,000 men, leaving only 700 behind as a guard against 5,000 hostile Indians. In three days this army marched sixty miles, over almost impassable mountains, into the valley of the Catawba. Here they were reinforced by Colonel Cleveland with 400 men, a part of whom had been with General McDowell.

Ferguson had been at Gilberttown, but upon the advance of the American army he evacuated this place, and announced that he was going to Ninety-six. He made this announcement merely to delude the Americans, for he did not go to Ninety-six, but started in pursuit of General Clarke's army, which he hoped to destroy before Sevier and his army should arrive.

Sevier, thinking that Ferguson had gone to Ninety-six, went to Cowpers, where he learned that Ferguson had gone in the direction of King's Mountain. Leaving the remainder of his force to follow as soon as possible, Sevier, with 910 of the best-equipped men, set out in hot pursuit. For twenty-six hours, without rest and almost without food, Sevier and his followers rode in the pouring rain, until, at last, on the following day, October 7, they found Ferguson securely encamped upon King's Mountain.

Rain had been falling in torrents all the morning, but at noon it ceased, the clouds were scattered, and the sun shone forth in all its glory, warming the limbs of the men, chilled and stiffened by the long, cold ride, and seeming to be an omen for good from "the invisible forces that battle for right."

The mountain upon which Ferguson made his stand is not King's Mountain proper, but a narrow spur about one-third of a mile long, and 350 feet wide, extending from the main mountain. This ridge rises to an elevation of only sixty feet, but the sides are steep, and at the time of the battle were covered with a heavy growth of timber, which furnished an excellent protection for the American army. A high cliff of broken, jagged rocks, heaped upon each other, crowns the summit and adds greatly to the difficulty of the ascent.

Within this natural fortification which, when strengthened by the baggage wagons, seemed almost impregnable, Ferguson thought himself secure, and blasphemously said that God Almighty himself could not drive him out of it.

The British force consisted of 1,100 well-drilled men, of whom 150 were regulars, armed with muskets and bayonets; the rest were Tories, who had, instead of bayonets, butcher knives securely fastened to their guns.

The American force, consisting of 910 men, was divided equally among the four leaders of the expedition. The plan of battle was to attack the mountain from four sides simultaneously, and thus to surround the enemy.

The four columns, two on either side of the mountain, led respectively by Colonels Campbell and Sevier on the right, and Shelby and Cleveland on the left, advanced steadily till they came within one-third of a mile of the enemy, when they dismounted and tied their horses. Then, with a yell, they dashed up the mountain, making it fairly blaze with the discharge of their rifles. The British force charged with their bayonets into the divisions of Shelby and Campbell, and the latter fell back only to reload and advance again. Three times was this plan tried, and each time the result was the same. In the third charge the British, almost in desperation, attacked Campbell most furiously, and would have utterly routed his men, had not Sevier, who was not far away, rushed in, and succeeded in rallying the almost panic-stricken men.

In the meantime the men under Cleveland and Sevier, by a rapid and well-directed fire, had been able to make a stand upon the summit, and to force the enemy out of their strong position.

Ferguson was killed in a desperate attempt to force his way through the lines, and DePeyster, the next in command, attempted to retreat, but, held in check on all sides, he was compelled to make an unconditional surrender.

The fight had lasted only an hour and five minutes, but during that short time 250 British had been killed and 185 wounded. The American loss was 28 killed and 60 wounded.

Gloomy night soon settled down upon the scene of strife. And what a night it was! Tarleton, with his dreaded legion, might come at any moment; 700 prisoners and 1,500 stands of arms must be guarded; and the groans of the wounded, exposed to the cold and bitter winds, put away all thoughts of rest from the minds of the exhausted soldiers.

At length the night came to an end, and the weary eyes of the mountaineers beheld

the glorious sun rise with a smile of encouragement for them, as they began their long, hard journey homeward.

Until recently the writers of history have treated this battle as though it were of minor importance. But now it is coming to be recognized as one of the turning points of the Revolutionary War.

Cornwallis had subdued Georgia; Charleston had surrender to the British; General Gates, the commander of the American troops in the South, had been defeated and utterly routed tt Camden; Colonel Forguson, with a strong detachment, had been sent to reduce the border counties of North and South Carolina to subjection to English power, and then to join Cornwallis on his march into Virginia; this was the state of affairs at the time of the battle.

The news of the battle of King's Mountain came like a thunder-bolt to Cornwallis. Giving up his former plans, and placing his army on the defensive instead of the offensive, he began to fall back toward Charleston as quickly as possible, fearing lest a similar fate should come to him and to his army.

To the Americans these glad tidings were the first ray of the coming day of hope that pierced the darkness of that night of despair which was brooding over the colonies.

The defeat of the British at King's Mountain was the first stroke that tolled the end of England's power in the Colonies. The shout of victory at King's Mountain was the first note of the mighty peal which proclaimed America "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Maryville College has had a number of students from abroad during its history, including Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans, Armenians, Welsh, Scotch, English and Swedes, and this year is noticeable in this respect. Three of our students are from counties bordering upon the Mediterranean sea—Khali Nassour, from Tripoli; Elias Mallouk, from Syria, and Alexander George Dilopoulo, from Greece. Mr. Dilopoulo was born at Athens, and for one so young has traveled extensively. In company with his parents he came to the United States during the summer of the World's Fair at Chicago. During the war between Greece and Turkey, he and his brother returned to Greece and entered the army as volunteers. He was wounded in one of the engagements, and after his recovery he came to New York, where his relatives now reside.

ALEXANDER GEORGE DILOPOULO.

The second term opened auspiciously Wednesday, January 4, with a large influx of new students.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

Cash received to Jan. 1, 18989 . . . $6,211.80
Subscriptions due and coming due, $4,000
Yet needed to complete aud furnish, 3,000

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

Cash receipts from May 31 to July 30, 1897, were—

150	Mrs. Jane Gilchrist	$ 5.00
151	Rev. J. H. McConnell	5.00
152	Marianna C. Hallock	10.00
153	Adelia C. Hallock	10.00
154	A little girl	5
155	Annis Duncan	2.50
156	Catherine Trimble	1.00
157	Collections	91.26
158	Ed. Montgomery	5.00
159	Collections	1.30
160	Y. P. S. C. E. Holland Church.	15.00
161	Dr. Samuel W. Boardman	25.00
162	Rev. W. C. Clemens	5.00
163	F. M. Gill	5.00
164	S. D. McMurry	1.00
165	N. C. Knight	2.50
166	Bloomsburg Presbyterian Ch.	15.00
167	Prof. J. H. M. Sherrill	25.00
168	A. H. McKinney	25.00
169	A. Fpleufph	20.00
170	Andrew Mills	10.00
171	E. M. Kingsley	60.00
172	E. M. Kingsley	65.00
173	Alexander Logil & Co	10.00
174	T. G. Sellew	10.00
175	Herbert B. Stevens	10.00
176	Lucy S. Scribner	100.00
177	Ellen Collins	25.00
178	Ambrose K. Ely	100.00
179	Eva B. Browning	100.00
180	S. S. 2d Pres. Ch. Chattanooga	20.00
181	Grace Presbyterian Church	10.00
182	Rev. D. A. Heron	3.00
183	Eva C. Rexford	2.00
184	M. S. Percival	1.00
185	J. A. Magill	10.00
186	W. W. Shields	10.00
187	Benj. W. Orr	10
188	Herbert Ford	10.00
189	George E. Sterey	20.00
190	C. C. Cuyler	10.00
191	Benjamin Cunningham	10.00
192	Rev. Alex. N. Carson	50.00
193	H. P. Campbell	10.00
194	James A. Goddard	10.00

Cash receipts for December, 1898—

391	S. B. Parker	$10.00
392	Mrs. S. B. Parker	1.00
393	S. O. Houston	1.00
394	Prof. Elmer B. Waller	25.00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1899. No. 5.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLI, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. MCMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications t the
MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,
Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

The registrar states that so far ninety-five new students have enrolled, and the total attendance is about three hundred and fifty.

The Undergraduate, of Middlebury College, Vt., has a half-tone engraving of our president, and a sketch of his life, written by President J. E. Rankin, of Howard University.

Rev. Edgar C. Mason, '87, is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge, N. J. His church has grown under his ministrations, and has now one Home and two Foreign missionaries.

During the Christmas vacation one of our teachers, Mr. Horace Ellis, '98, was married to Miss Cordelia Young, '98, and Mr. Charles C. Litterer was married to Miss Maggie Jones, daughter of David Jones, of Maryville.

Forty-five new subscriptions for the MONTHLY were obtained during vacation at Knoxville and Dandridge by W. T. Ramsey, Joseph Broady and H. C. Rimmer. This addition brings our subscription list to eight hundred and fifty.

Reuben Powel, '98, is studying law at Menasha, Wis Five days after graduation he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Regiment, and was stationed at Chickamauga Park and Newport News. He was mustered out of service on the 16th of October with his regiment at Springfield, Ill.

The December number of The Church at Home and Abroad contains a half-tone engraving of Bartlett Hall, and an article written by Dr. E. B. Hodge concerning it, and the number of ministers furnished to the Church by Maryville College.

Mr. John Leroy Warfel, for a number of years a teacher in Maryville College, died at his home in Maryville on December 21, 1898. He was a faithful Christian and conscientious educator, and his demise is deeply deplored by a large number of friends. He leaves a wife and two children, who have the sympathy of the entire community.

Kin Takahashi, '95, has been elected the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Association of Tokio, Japan. The Association owns a large and magnificent building, centrally located and thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences. Christianity is gaining ground day by day in Tokio, and grand opportunities are opened for Y. M. C. A. methods. It is very pleasant for the many friends of Kin in this country to know that he is using his gifts and energies in this very important work in the seventh largest city in the world.

A reception was given Friday evening, January 6, by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. to the new students. Mr. Thomas Maguire presided, and explained the purpose of the meeting and of the two associations. Miss Gardner gave a recitation, and the address was delivered by Prof. J. G. Newman. A double quartette sang the College song, and then the assembly joined in the chorus:

"Orange garnet, float forever,
Ensign of our hill!
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater,
Hail to Maryville."

An enjoyable social followed.

On Sunday, December 18, a joint missionary meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. was held in the College chapel. The subject was "Medical Missions," and was opened by Thos. Maguire. Miss Carrie McClung had a paper on "Medical Missions of India." Mr. Campbell told about the work in Africa. Miss Andrews' topic was "Work Among the Lepers." Miss Arstingstall spoke concerning the medical profession in China. Special music was furnished by the Societies' quartettes. This meeting closed the regular work of the term. The attendance at all the Sunday meetings has been large and the interest has been good. The

present term, with the large increase in attendance, will furnish additional opportunities to these two Christian associations of students for lifting up the moral and spiritual character of all students.

The young ladies of the College, under the leadership of Miss Leila Perine, are endeavoring to raise at least $100 for Bartlett Hall. As they have the use of the gymnasium four hours each week, this effort shows that they appreciate the new building. In aid of this fund an excellent entertainment was given Monday night, January 9th, the program of which is as follows:

PART ONE.

Piano Quartette—Euryanthe Overture ..... *Weber*
Misses Muecke and Franklin, Misses Penny and Kennedy.

Piano Duet—Bohemian Girl ..... *Balfe*
Misses Lois Alexander and Martha Boardman.

Baritone Solo ..... *Selected*
Mr. Will Bartlett.

Piano Trio--Themes from Operas ..... *Mozart*
Misses Penny, Alexander and Kennedy.

Tableau—"Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John?'

Intermission.

PART TWO.

Piano Sextette—Norma Overture ..... *Bellini*
Misses Muecke, Gill and Howard, Misses Alexander, Irwin and Minnis.

Recitation ..... *Selected*
Miss Nancy Gardner.

Piano Solo—Theme from Oberon ..... *Weber*
Master Albert Huddleston.

Piano Duet—Il Trovatore ..... *Verdi*
Misses Perine and Muecke.

Double Quartette ..... Selected

Tableau—"Sir Walter Raleigh's Introduction to Queen Elizabeth."

The Board of Directors of Maryville College met on Wednesday, January 4, 1899. The following trustees were present: Rev. E. A. Elmore, D. D., Rev. W. R. Dawson, Rev. A. J. Coile, Rev. J. M. Alexander, Col. J. B. Minnis, Hon. Will A. McTeer, Major Ben Cunningham, W. B. Minnis, A. R. McBath, John C. McClung and J. P. Hooke.

In the absence of Rev. W. H. Lyle, D. D., Col. J. B. Minnis, of Knoxville, presided.

The most important business transacted was in reference to Bartlett Hall. Prof. Elmer B. Waller, Chairman of the Building Committee, presented a report in which it was shown that the total amount expended to January 1, 1899, was $9,819.95; the cash receipts were $6,213.80, leaving an indebtedness of $3,606.15. The trustees voted $4,000 to the building, which amount liquidates the debt and puts about $400 in the Bartlett Hall treasury.

Mr. David Jones, the contractor, presented a bid to practically finish the building for $2,850.

The trustees authorized the building committee to finish the parlor, reading room, secretary's office and the front hall. This work will be done at once, and in a short time the Y. M. C. A. will enjoy this part of the building in addition to the gymnasium. If the $3,000 of good subscriptions can be collected soon the work will be carried on to completion.

Mr. Hubert S. Lyle, '99, has been appointed collector, and all students and friends are asked to co-operate in collecting and raising the necessary funds to finish this providential building, upon which $9,818.95 have been expended. If this can be accomplished the chronological epitome will be:

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.
1899—Y. M. C. A. part opened for use and building finished after five years of untiring efforts.

A goodly company assembled in the College chapel, as usual, at sunrise on Jan. 1, 1899. As it was Sabbath morning, and the day on which the American flag was to be raised over Cuba, it was a season especially sacred. As expressive of thankfulness for the past, Psa. cl., "Praise ye the Lord," etc., was read; as looking to the future, the 60th chapter of Isaiah, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come," etc. It was remarked that as the plan of God, who is love, had been unfolded for another year, the created universe has more occasion for thankfulness than ever before; a broader exercise of beneficence justly awakened, increased gratitude. The hour was mostly spent in prayer, interspersed with the singing of the Doxology, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "He Leadeth Me," "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," closing with "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Of course, thanksgiving, consecration, dedication, intercession for the College, the country, the Church, and the world prevailed. God was present. It was a favored hour. Cuba, Spain, the Czar's proposed disarmament, our soldiers and sailors, foreign missions, the Church universal, our next College term, the evangelistic meetings anticipated in February, were all tenderly and fervently remembered. After the benediction a few

moments were spent in mutual friendly greetings. One who came farthest said it was her tenth attendance.

MIDWINTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Programme midwinter entertainment of Bainonian Society, Patriotic Evening, December 16, 1898:

Invocation .....Prof Newman
Music.
Recitation—The Challenge...Ora Rankin
Music.
Recitation—Three Boys in Blue.....
..... Nancy V. Gardner
Tableau—United States, Spain, Cuba.
Music.
Debate—Resolved, That America is the Greatest Nation in the World. Affirmative, Lou Johnston; Negative, Edith Newman.
Music.
Recitation .....Phi. Smythe
Essay—Territorial Expansion.....
..... Elizabeth Penny
Music.
Bainonian .....Frederica Muecke
Music.
Benediction .....Dr. Boardman

Programme midwinter entertainment of Theta Epsilon Society, December 9, 1898:

Invocation.....Rev. S. T. Wilson, D.D.
Piano Solo—Banjo..... Gottschalk
Miss Mary Carnahan.
Recitation—Helen the Leper.....
.....Miss Mamie Stebbins
Essay—The Higher Education of Women .....Miss Icena Atkins
Quartette—Home Returning.....
.....Theta Epsilon Quartette
Debate—Resolved, That the City is a Menace to Civilization.....
Affirmative, Miss Mable Goddard; Negative, Miss Lillian Hood.
Violin Solo—Polish Dance....Acherwent
Miss Grace Carnahan.
Recitation—Hymn of the Moravian Nuns .....Miss Nora Morton
Vocal Solo—Fiddle and I.....Gvodeve
Miss Blanche Weisberger.
Oration—The American Hero.....
Miss Maud Yates.
Recitation—Mrs. Splicer Tries the Toboggan .....Miss Lydia Cornett
Comic Duett—A. B. C.....
.....Misses ia and Anna Goddard
Benediction.

FACULTY CONFERENCE ON COLLEGE THEMES.

The first of a proposed series of Faculty Conferences on College Themes was held at the President's house on Thursday evening, December 15, 1898. Nearly all the Faculty and teachers were present. The President read an essay, of about an hour, on "Some Fundamental Principles of College Discipline."

I. Supreme reliance upon the Holy Spirit, whose influence is as real and uniform in Christian education as that of gravitation in material nature. American colleges owe their best qualities to spiritual influences. Harvard was founded "For Christ and the Church." Yale, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Maryville, Oberlin, Wabash, Hanover Park, and many others have had a similar origin. Only so far as they continue to be led by the Spirit can they do the best work. The best college work is wrought out by prayer. Said the late beloved Prof. G. S. W. Crawford, "Maryville College owes what it is to prayer."

II. College government should imitate, as far as possible, the government of God. It should be a government of love, perfect fairness, justice, tenderness, mercy and inflexible righteousness. It should make it as easy for pupils to do right, and as hard to do wrong, as possible. Above all, it should govern.

III. College Discipline should always appeal to the higher intellectual and moral faculties of the students.

If it follows the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and imitates the government of God, it will make such appeal. The conscience, reason and heart of the student will be in alliance with the authorities of the college. Such administration will create an atmosphere of right thinking, feeling and doing, such as will preclude most of the occasions for disciplinary penalty. Not all, of course. The executive power back of all, and under all, must be, though unobtrusive, yet constantly present, and distinctly realized. A fine Christian sense of honor must be cultivated. Christian manliness must be recognized; treated with confidence, and led to its highest development. A noble aspiration for moral and spiritual, as well as intellectual culture should be stimulated, according to the petition, "Thy will be done in earth as in heaven."

IV. Every advantage of environment should be improved. A dead lift should

always be avoided. Every student is a member of a family; of the State, of society. All these demand of him diligent study and good conduct. His grades in scholarship and his deportment should be regularly and frequently reported to parents and guardians. The powerful motive to right doing from the consciousness that kindred friends and the community are expecting it of him should be brought to bear upon every student. The false sentiment, both in and out of college, sometimes prevalent, that college students are exempt from the usual demands of law, of propriety, and even of morality, should be everywhere discouraged. God is not mocked. Sin is the same everywhere. Vice is followed by its natural consequences. The wages of sin is death.

V. Discretion and tact are, of course, to be employed in the ever varying details of administration.

All college instructors should be good scholars and good men; models for their pupils. Character gives authority. The faculty should have a deep sympathy with youth, and make due allowance, and even provision, for all the right exercises of the natural exuberance belonging to that age. There is constant demand for the exercise of wisdom. There must be endless adaptation to the specific demands of successive classes of students. The great moral and spiritual rules are uniform, their applications are justly diversified from day to day, and from year to year.

The reading of this essay was followed by a very animated and interesting discussion, in which all the teachers, as well as professors, took part. Light refreshments were partaken of, intermingled with the utterance of many brilliant and weighty thoughts; and so a very pleasant evening was passed. It is proposed that not less than two such conferences shall be held each year, and that the essays thus presented shall be preserved in the College Library, together with notes of the ensuing discussions.

Snow Steam Laundry

Does Prompt and Satisfactory Work.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

All Goods Called for and Delivered without Extra Cost.

Give Us a Call.

S. M. LOWE, - - Lessee.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Bank of Maryville, State Depository,

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

P. M. BARTLETT, Pres. WILL A. MCTEER, V.-P.
JO. BURGER, Cashier. J. A. GODDARD, Ass't. Cash.

Wanted....

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight more Subscribers for the Monthly at 25 Cents a Year.

842—158—1,000.

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Fireman Fund and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced instructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

* Absent on leave at Yale University. † Absent on leave at Chicago University.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. FEBRUARY, 1899. NUMBER 6.

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

BY THOMAS MAGUIRE.

No organization of modern times can point to the object of its existence and say with more truthfulness that it is fulfilling that object than can the Young Men's Christian Association.

It had an insignificant beginning in the world's capital in the year 1844, and was started for the purpose of promoting the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual welfare of young men. To-day it has over half a million members, scattered among forty nations, in 5,000 cities and towns. "They speak twenty languages, are possessed of permanent property amounting to over twenty-five million dollars, receive annually from members and friends over three million dollars, and expend not only this money, but the life service of thousands of their own number in keeping open hospitable buildings or rooms, and in varied forms of attractive work among young men."

Thirty years ago the first association building in America was erected in New York City. Nowhere in the world has the Y. M. C. A. made such rapid progress as in America. In the providence of God it has been reserved for the West to take up this idea of young men for young men; develop and extend it to the nations of the world.

The Young Men's Christian Association

seeks to build up body, mind, and spirit. Recognizing the whole man, it seeks to touch every part of him that it may reach the best. It does not demand that he be a religious bigot, a fanatic, or a visionary, but "a man of good moral character." When once it has brought a man within the sphere of its influence, it introduces him to the gymnasium, where he learns to respect his body; leads him to its reading room, or, if he is not prepared for that, to its educational classes; and puts him in a social atmosphere that is both cheering and elevating. These are all subservient to the one great aim of its existence—"to lead men to Christ." Its fidelity to this purpose has ever made it progressive.

It is a movement of young men in behalf of young men, combined with the sympathy and co-operation of youthful veterans. Every association is managed by an executive committee composed of picked men whose duty it is to manage the association. In the town and city associations it is not unusual to find the shrewdest and most spiritually-minded men of a community on this committee. In college associations professors are often found acting on the executive committee. While the executive committee has to work out its own local problems, it has behind it an executive committee selected from the State of which it forms a part. A large number of States have general secretaries, who give their time wholly to assisting city, college, railroad and army associations, and to the guidance of organization in new fields and the development of new associations.

The International Committee has general oversight of the whole field. It is comprised of men whose executive ability, knowledge of young men, and fervent spirituality have inspired confidence wherever the Young Men's Christian Association is known. No more striking illustration of its power to grasp a situation and successfully cope with it was ever manifested than during the recent war. In less than a week after war had been declared with Spain this committee organized the nucleus of the Army Christian Commission; enlisted the co-operation of the government authorities at Washington, and sent men and equipment to organize the Army Young Men's Christian Association among our soldiers and sailors, thus combating the evils of camp life and elevating the surroundings.

The College Y. M. C. A. is, like the great movement of which it forms a part, primarily a religious organization. Every impulse of its activities is prompted by a love for the humanity that Jesus came to redeem. The religious meetings, Bible, mission study, and the Personal Workers' Classes, are all prominent features of its work.

Last year, in 537 college associations of America, 1,922 young men were led to Christ, and over 11,000 were searching the Scriptures in Bible classes. The spiritual awakenings in some of our largest colleges have had their beginnings in the College Y. M. C. A., notably Princeton's historic revival of '76, out of which has grown the World's Student Christian Federation.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of a College Y. M. C. A. when we consider the significance of the Student Volunteer Band and the World's Student Christian Federation. Both owe their origin to the College Y. M. C. A., and have one common purpose—the evangelization of the world and the binding together of humanity in a bond of fellowship with Jesus Christ. Remembering that the leaders of thought and the molders of nations come from our universities and colleges; that the World's Student Christian Federation represents America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, comprising 55,000 professors and students belonging to all the leading branches of Protestant Christendom, and also bearing in mind the increased missionary interest among College men, the importance of a College Y. M. C. A. and its far-reaching influences is at once apparent. The Universal Day of Prayer observed last year by Christian organizations of students, by professors, and by churches, in thirty

different countries, is significant of its influence, and a sweet whisper of future triumphs for the kingdom of God.

Maryville College is indeed fortunate in its prospect of very soon having Bartlett Hall completed. With it will come new responsibilities and problems demanding an intelligent and wise administration. We ought therefore to study the methods successfully pursued in other College Y. M. C. A.'s, and above all, keep ourselves directly in touch with the mainsprings of the world-wide forward movement among students.

ENGLAND'S IMPERIAL POLICY.

BY EDWIN L. ELLIS, 1900.

England as a colonizing power has been felt for ages. She has always led the world in all great movements for the extension of civilization and the promulgation of the best financial, political and religious principles. Like the true philanthropist, she began her work of redemption with the country nearest her door. Early in the reign of Henry II., Ireland felt the power of her uplifting hand. As the years advanced, India, America, Australia, Africa and the islands of the seas sprang into intelligent and progressive activity at her touch.

At the beginning of the present century England's colonial possessions were great, but unorganized. Queen Victoria's reign has witnessed the consolidation of her numerous American dependencies into the Dominion of Canada, and the provinces of India, once governed by the East India Company, into the Empire of India. Within this century Australia has been redeemed from the hands of savages, while large portions of Africa have been opened to trade and civilization. In 1837 the foreign possessions of England covered an area of four million square miles; to-day they cover twelve millions.

In 1837 England's commerce was worth $250,000,000; to-day it is worth ten times as much. In other words, in Queen Victoria's reign the territorial extent of England has trebled, while her commerce has increased tenfold. No other nation can show such growth. Rome in a thousand years did not acquire an empire one-sixth as great as England has gained since Queen Victoria came to the throne.

After thus briefly reviewing England's colonizing activity, let us ascertain what is England's imperial policy.

We may sum it up in one sentence: England's flag shall wave over such parts of the earth's surface as shall be justly secured by peace or war in the protection of English commercial and personal rights, and in the advancement of the general cause of civilization.

England has no moral right to leave her vast international traffic unprotected, and she can not as a Christian nation leave the fairest portions of the world to wither and decay under the blighting influences of heathenism and barbarism, or remain inactive while weak and worthy nations are plundered and oppressed. Her duty to mankind demands that she stretch forth the hand of civilization and Christianity, and lift up to a higher plane those who sit in heathen darkness, and that she extend her hand of power to protect with her beneficent laws those who are oppressed.

England's imperial policy has been eminently successful, for it has produced beneficial results wherever it has been in operation. One of the strongest points in its favor is its adaptability to varying circumstances and conditions.

The policy that prospers the Hindus and meets with their approval, prospers also the Mohammedans. The policy that transformed America from a wilderness into a garden in which dwells one of the greatest nations of the earth is making Africa blossom like the rose. The policy that has raised Australia from the depths of barbarism is now awakening China from its sleep of five thousand years.

Wherever England rules, justice rules. The Mohammedans, of the English colonies, as much as they are opposed to the

Christian religion, boast of the just government and incorruptible judiciary of Great Britain.

As the motherland of freedom she goes forth on her mighty march of progress, ingrafting into every nation that she touches the civilization, the politics, and the religion of the greatest nation of the earth. Wherever England's flag waves, the preacher of the gospel can proclaim his message without fear of molestation or danger. The effect of her policy is especially manifest in India, where she found a wilderness of crime, ignorance and superstition. Great bands of marauders plundered and murdered the helpless natives. The head men of the villages harbored and protected these ruffians because they were given a share of the spoils.

When England became a ruling factor in India, all such organized crimes were put down with a firm and heavy hand. Lands which were formerly uncultivated, because of the general insecurity, have been made to produce bountifully under the protection of the English administration. A superstitious, ignorant race has been put in the path of knowledge, and is now advancing to that higher measure of life which the Anglo-Saxon race represents.

Can honest thinking people fail to approve this policy of England that has suppressed robbery, murder and crime of every kind?

Can we in this, the evening of the nineteenth century, attempt to blow out the great torchlight of civilization, the great imperial policy of England, which she is to carry to mankind in the twentieth century? We can not. We must not.

About one hundred years ago England made her way into Africa, a country burdened with the slave trade. The Transvaal, blessed with wonderful gifts of nature, had for years been left to waste and ruin. Her natives, as swine among pearls, trod under foot her precious and inexhaustible minerals. Her prolific soil, fresh from the hand of God, had for centuries been uncultivated What was needed to bring into use these wonderful gifts of nature? The colonial policy of England. She crushed the slave trade in that country, saved a weak nation from ruin and destruction, and then with a bountiful hand bestowed upon the people the inestimable blessings of freedom, education and religion. England rescues the weak from physical slavery, and then seeks to release from mental bondage.

Rudyard Kipling, in his poem, "Kitchener's School," sets forth this English spirit—

"They do not consider the meaning of things; they consult not creed or clan;
Behold! they clap the slave on the back, and behold! he becometh a man.
They terribly carpet the earth with the dead, and before their cannons cool
They walk unarmed by twos and threes to call the living to school."

We have surprised the nations of the earth by our wonderful victories at Santiago and Manila, and as we go forth to be a mighty nation beyond the seas we approve of England's imperial policy by imitating it.

The greatest American statesmen of today approve this policy. Then, shall we not all indorse this policy founded upon such great principles? Is it not an inspiring thought that in the closing days of the nineteenth century America joins hands with England in bearing aloft a banner upon which is inscribed: "For civilization, for education, for humanity and God."

A LETTER FROM CUBA.

To the Editor of the Maryville College Monthly:

Dear Sir.—Feeling an interest in Maryville College, my alma mater, and thinking that perhaps the readers of your interesting paper would enjoy a word from one of the boys of the Fourth Tennessee, I take the privilege of giving you a short account of our experiences since we left Camp Taylor, at Knoxville.

Early on the morning of the 28th of November we were ordered to break camp at Knoxville and prepare for a trip to Cuba.

At 11 o'clock at night we steamed out of the station, and after traveling all the next day we reached Savannah, Ga., early in the morning. This place was the port from which we were to sail, and by daylight on the 1st day of December we were all safely embarked on the transport Manitoba.

About 8 o'clock, while the band played "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," and "Home, Sweet Home," from the upper deck, we sailed slowly out of the harbor, cheered by hundreds of people on shore, and by the whistles from all the vessels in the harbor. In a short time the shores of our native land faded from our view, and nothing of special importance occurred until the evening of the second day, when it was announced that land had been sighted. The land was soon visible to us all, and proved to be San Salvador, around which so much interest centers. During the day several small islands were passed, among which was Castle Island, where a lighthouse is placed. Just at daylight I arose from my cot, and my eyes fell upon land in the distance. I was soon informed that this was the eastern end of Cuba, and that we were sailing through the Windward Passage. The eastern part of Cuba seems very rough, and has a considerable elevation, but it has not the appearance of the mountains of East Tennessee, for instead of being covered with timber, it looks very barren, with nothing on it except small shrubbery.

As we sailed along the southern coast something of interest would occasionally present itself, and the country gradually became more level, with small villages, or rather ruins, in the foreground. We sailed by Siboney and a small village near it, where the American forces first landed, and we saw the castle upon which the first American flag was raised. We were told that within a short time we could see Morro Castle and the Harbor of Santiago, and I suppose that every eye on the vessel was turned in that direction. At 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon we were passing in front of Morro Castle, and through the waters where the great naval battle was fought, which defeated and humbled Spain and brought freedom to the starving and dying Cubans.

With the aid of a glass we could see the wreck of the Merrimac, which has immortalized Hobson.

There were scenes of interest yet awaiting us, for during the afternoon we passed within plain view of the wrecks of the Spanish warships, Maria Teresa, Oquendo, Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon.

On the morning of December 6 we came into the harbor of Casilda, where we first set foot on Cuban soil. Our camp, "Tennessee," is located three miles from Casilda, and at the southern entrance to the city of Trinidad. This city was founded in the year 1614 A. D., but has the appearance of having been founded some time B. C. It is the wealthiest town in this part of the island, but many of the finer buildings were destroyed during the war.

The streets are very narrow, and the houses are very low and open directly upon the streets. It has a population of about twelve thousand, and is claimed to be the healthiest place in Cuba. It certainly should be healthy, for it has an elevation of 200 feet, and is fanned by breezes from the Caribbean Sea on the south, and from the Vijia Mountains on the north.

The climate here is now something like we have in Tennessee in June. The mornings and evenings are very pleasant, but during the middle of the day the heat of the sun is almost unbearable, and our duties are so arranged that we are not required to be in the noonday sun.

At our arrival here the regiment was divided, and the battalion in which most of the Blount County boys belong, was sent to Sancti Spiritus.

I regret that I can not send you any definite information about them, but so far as I can learn they are all well and comfortably situated. Charles Martin, J. Rol Simpson and myself, who are in the band, and were formerly at Maryville College, are delighted to send word to our fellow

students that we are enjoying good health and making the best of our South Sea Island home, but we are sorry to tell you that a great deal of sickness prevails among the boys, about ten of whom have succumbed to fatal diseases, and are now resting peacefully beneath Cuban sod.

I wish I had the space to give you a full description of the people, our surroundings, etc., but feel that I have taken my share of your space, so wishing you all a prosperous and happy year, I remain yours sincerely,

Albert S. Harris.

Trinidad, Cuba, Jan. 14, 1899.

HOW FAR THAT LITTLE CANDLE THROWS ITS BEAMS.

BY MRS. ANNA M. HULL.

The Chilhowee Literary Club of College Hill, conscious that intellectual "expansion" alone is not a sufficient reason for being, and believing that it has "come to the kingdom" as a debtor to those who lack equal opportunities for culture, in an attempt to discharge that debt has in the past year sent out three libraries to the regions beyond.

The first library, of 70 volumes, was sent to Cade's Cove; the second, with the same number of volumes, was sent to Tuckaleechee Cove. These are styled the "Chilhowee Traveling Libraries," and the design is to have the library remain in one locality for a year, and then interchange it with a neighboring one.

The third library, of 110 volumes, was sent to Miss M. E. Caldwell, as a nucleus of a permanent library for the school at Huntsville. Many good magazines and papers for free distribution were sent with each collection of books.

The fourth library, of 60 volumes, will be sent shortly to Miller's Cove, with several hundred papers and magazines. In all 310 volumes have been collected.

When last year the State Federation of Women's Clubs met in Chattanooga, the delegates of the Chilhowee Club to that convention, Mrs. M. A. Lamar and Miss M. E. Henry, who has been the leading spirit in this work, brought back enthusiastic reports of the philanthropic work of other clubs, and brought before the Chilhowee Club the project of supplying the boys and girls of our mountain coves with good literature. Each member agreed to do something to make the plan a success; books and magazines, or money to buy books, were given by the members; distant friends were solicited to aid the good cause. Meetings were held to cover and list the books. No book was ready to start on its journey until it was carefully covered with stout paper, securely pasted on, and had pasted within it, at Professor Waller's unique suggestion, an interesting circular, setting forth the advantages of Maryville College, so that if haply the young people of the mountain districts, upon reading the books, should have a consuming desire for an education, they might know whither to turn their steps to obtain it. Shall we not hope for this reflex action of the "Chilhowee Traveling Library"?

It should be mentioned that the different libraries were not duplicates of each other, though doubtless copies of certain standard works were found in each collection. The books covered a wide range of subjects, to suit varying tastes. Yet they were not sent in a haphazard manner, but only after careful examination. A responsible person in each neighborhood has agreed to act as librarian, and words of appreciation have come back to the Club, assuring it that the books are read and enjoyed.

Mrs. Lillie Lord Tiffts, a daughter of Rev. C. B. Lord, of Maryville, and a prominent worker in educational and philanthropical movements, died recently at her home in Buffalo, N. Y. She was a warm friend of Maryville College, and was instrumental in bringing to Maryville for a day's visit the Association for the Advancement of Women. It was at this time, in November, 1894, that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in addressing our students, congratulated them in belonging to an institution with a national policy.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Cash received to Feb. 1, 1899 . . $10,896.80

Yet needed to complete aud furnish, 3,000

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

Cash receipts from November, 1896, to May, 1897, were:

113	Brick Church S. S., Rochester	$ 51 93
114	T. S. Campbell	5 00
115	H. M. Welsh	3 00
116	Nancy I. McGinley	1 00
117	Cora Means	5 00
118	Irving W. Street	8 25
119	First Presb. Ch., Scranton	16 60
120	Ed. Montgomery	5 00
121	Prof. G. S. Fisher	3 00
122	Schubert Concert	14 85
123	Katy Love	25
124	R. P. Walker	15 00
125	B. F. Armstrong	7 95
126	Rev. W. E. Graham	25 00
127	Prof. Elmer B. Waller	25 00
128	Ed. Montgomery	1 75
129	John F. Brown	5 00
130	S. S., Second Presb. Ch., Chattanooga	20 00
131	Prof. John G. Newman	20 00
132	Frank H. Armstrong	1 95
133	J. H. Strawbridge	50 00
134	J. H. Fenton	11 00
135	Mrs. M. C. Thaw	25 00
136	West Side Y. M. C. A., N. Y.	8 93
137	First Presb. Ch., Pittsburg	25 00
138	Miss Henderson	1 00
139	Cash	2 00
140	Miss Jane W. Magee	20 00
141	Prof. H. A. Goff	20 00
142	Thomas N. Brown	5 00
143	Miss M. E. Henry	1 00
144	Prof. J. C. Barnes	15 00
145	Miss Jessie K. Smith	1 00
146	J. W. Culton	5 00
147	R. McFarland	25
148	Adelphic Union	8 50
149	S. S., New Market Ch	5 00

Cash receipts for January, 1899:

395	F. M. Gill	$ 10 00
396	Prof. S. T. Wilson	25 00
397	D. M. Caldwell	5 00
398	J. W. Sanders	10 00
399	Jo. Burger	10 00
400	Misses Willards	500 00
401	Mrs. C. C. Sinclair	20 00
402	J. W. Hallenback	100 00
403	D. R. Haworth	3 00
404	Maryville College	4000 00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. FEBRUARY, 1899. NO. 6.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,

Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

Rev. William McClung, '92, conducted chapel exercises one morning.

John McCulloch, a former student, is attending the Medical College at Nashville.

The firm of M. F. Rouke & Co., of Knoxville, has just finished putting in the steam pipes at Bartlett Hall.

The Glee Club is practicing faithfully, and will surprise us before long with the excellency of its program.

A new striking bag has been placed in the gymnasium, and some dumb-bells have been ordered for the marching classes.

Campbell S. Cunningham, '94, was married to Miss Cornelia Doran, of Knoxville, on Wednesday, January 25, by Dr. Thos. Warner.

Robert Pflanze has left College and accepted the remunerative but dangerous position of assistant doorkeeper of the House at Nashville.

The Senior Class a few days ago enjoyed a reception given by the two members of the class, Miss Rosa Lyle and Miss Ellen Alexander, who room at Baldwin Hall.

During the severe illness of Rev. F. E. Moore, the pulpit of New Providence Church has been supplied by Dr. Boardman and Professors Waller, Newman and Goff.

The Volunteer Band for Foreign Missions conducted the Tuesday (January 31) prayer-meeting. Miss Ellen Alexander, '99, was leader, and well-prepared papers were read by G. W. Reed, R. W. Post, F. L. Webb, and Miss Mamie Stebbens.

A new member of one of the literary societies, when called upon for a speech, said: "Mr. Chairman, I annihilate the honor of having an opportunity of speaking before this society, and I feel my utter unaccountability in provoking any further equivocations."

The faculty, at the request of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. has granted permission for a series of lectures, to be delivered before the students in the chapel during the months of March and April. Three of the lecturers have already been chosen—Professors Wilson and Waller, and Miss M. E. Henry.

The Y. M. C. A. elected the following officers recently:

President—Thomas Maguire.
Vice President—T. H. McConnell.
Recording Secretary—I. W. Jones.
Corresponding Secretary—H. T. Hamilton.
Treasurer.—H. C. Rimmer.

The next issue of the monthly will contain a half-tone engraving and an account of the new school building at Marshall, N. C., which is under the care of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. Maryville College has furnished teachers for this academy in the past, and S. B. Parker, '96, is now its efficient and successful principal.

The Athletic Association held an enthusiastic meeting lately, and elected officers for the coming season. The material for a good base ball nine is very promising, and already a number of boys are in training for different positions upon the nine. The officers are:

President—W. T. Bartlett.
Vice President—J. B. Bacon.
Secretary—T. W. Belk.
Treasurer—Bert Ruble.
Base Ball Captain—W. T. Bartlett.
Manager—Wallace Turnbull.

George C. Levering, a former student of Maryville, won the second place in the Indiana State oratorical contest at Indianapolis as the representative of Earlham College. His subject was "Gladstone or Bismarck," and he brought out very forcibly the diametrically opposite characteristics of these two great leaders of Germany and England.

The tail end of the western blizzard reached Maryville the last day of January, and gave us about four inches of snow, which, however, soon left us, after giving the students three days' enjoyment in snowballing. The campus and the trees, covered with the clinging snow, presented a very beautiful appearance, and several photographs were taken.

Special services were held in the College chapel on January 25, the "Day of Prayer for Colleges." Appropriate remarks were made by different members of the faculty, and earnest prayers were offered for the 100,000 students in our 500 institutions for higher learning. In the afternoon eighteen students having the ministry in view met with the teachers and professors and spent an hour in prayer and Christian conference.

Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, dean of the Woman's Department of the University of Tennessee, delivered a lecture on the Passion Play of Oberammergau on January 31 at Columbian Hall. The lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon and was given under the auspices of the Tuesday Literary Society. The four literary societies of the College, by invitation, were present in a body, and enjoyed with others the realistic views and descriptions.

The usual evangelistic services for the year will begin the middle of this month, February, in the College chapel, and will be held for ten days, conducted by Dr. S. C. Dickey, of Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Dickey is a graduate of Wabash College, and was formerly synodical missionary of the Synod of Indiana. He is now the secretary of the Winona Assembly, but has consented to be with us during these meetings. He is not entirely a stranger to our students, for he was at the College in October, on his return from visiting the Synod of Tennessee.

The Juniors and Freshmen of the College united in holding a banquet on February 2, at the Central House. The dining room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, class colors and class mottoes. A sumptuous feast of several courses was served and heartily enjoyed. Miss Edith Newman, '00, presided over the literary part of the program, and the following toasts were made: "The Sophomores," A. G. Hull, '02; "The Seniors," R. B. Elmore, '00; "The Junior-Freshmen," Ethel Minnis, '00; "Prophecy," Elizabeth Penney, '02; Poem, T. H. McConnell, '00.

Subjects for prayer-meetings in Maryville College for 1899:

January 10.—Heaven, the Standard for Earth, Dr. Boardman.
January 17.—Song Service, Miss Perine.
January 24.—Christian Hope, Rev. F. E Moore.
January 31.—Our Work, Volunteer Band.
February 7.—Wisdom. Rev. J. I. Cash.
February 14.—Preaching Service.
February 21.—Preaching Service.
February 28.—Witness Bearing, Y. M. C. A.
March 7.—A Pilgrim's Progress, Professor Wilson.
March 14.—What Is Your Life? Professor Gaines.
March 21.—Spiritual Blindness, Professor Goff.
March 28.—Christian Beneficence, Professor Barnes.
April 4.—Building Character, Professor Ellis.
April 11.—The Red Cross Movement, Miss Henry.
April 18.—Christ's Mind, Our Mind, Professor Gill.
April 25.—Lest We Forget, Professor Sherrill.
May 2.—Christian Experience in Song, Y. W. C. A.
May 9.—The Atonement, Professor Waller.
May 16.—Meeting conducted by Senior Class.

SILSBY'S SHANGHAI SYLLABARY.

Besides doing the usual missionary work in its evangelistic and educational departments, Rev. John A. Silsby, our representative in China, has been a tireless worker in the various lines of missionary activity which center around the printing office of the mission. At times he has had entire oversight of the press and its publications. Recently he has made a very important contribution to the study of the Chinese language, by the publication of an octavo volume entitled "Shanghai Syllabary, Arranged in Phonetic Order."

In his introduction, Mr. Silsby says: "This Syllabary is designed to be a companion to the "Syllabary of the Shanghai Vernacular," prepared by three Chinese scholars under the superintendence of myself, and arranged in the order of the Chinese radicals. Since the publication of that work—some six years ago—I have been accumulating material for the present volume, and have been at considerable pains and expense to secure accuracy and some degree of completeness. I have been assisted in this work by three Chinese teachers of well-known ability, as well as by my faithful and efficient teacher. The book contains several hundred more characters than does the old Syllabary. If the reception of this little book is such as to encourage further work along this line, it is my plan to prepare, at some time in the future, a new edition, enlarged, and with meanings attached, with references to Giles' dictionary in addition to that of Williams. The romanization used is that adopted by the Christian Vernacular Society of Shanghai, and described in the former Syllabary."

Mr. Silsby has scholarly tastes and inclinations, and we feel like congratulating him upon finding time to engage in so congenial and useful a service as the preparation of the Syllabary.

Mr. Silsby left Maryville early in the month of June, to begin his second decade of missionary life. While he was in Maryville, last year, he contributed much to the development and quickening of missionary intelligence and enthusiasm, responding to all the numerous invitations to address the students and the residents of Maryville. He takes with him the friendship and prayers of many hearts. May God preserve his life, and make him increasingly useful, and long keep his family an unbroken number.

"THE BROOKLET."

Translated by A. G. Hull.

Thou little brooklet, silver-like and clear,
That rushest by forever here,
I stand reflecting by thy ceaseless flow:
Whence camest thou? and whither dost thou go?

I spring where craggy caverns lower;
My current glides o'er moss and flower;
Within my liquid mirror softly lies
The bright reflection of the azure skies.

So like a child's my happy dream-thoughts flow,
Though onward driven, where I may not know,
Yet he who called me from my rocky source
I trust will guide me through my wayward course. —Goethe.

Wanted....

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight more Subscribers for the Monthly at 25 Cents a Year.

842 158 1,000.

Snow Steam Laundry

Does Prompt and Satisfactory Work. | We Solicit our Patronage.

All Goods Called for and Delivered without Extra Cost.

Give Us a Call.

S. M. LOWE, - - Lessee.

Recent Publications.

BEAL. **Seed Dispersal.** By William J. Beal, Professor of Botany and Forestry in the Michigan State Agricultural College. Sq. 12mo. Cloth. 87 pp. For introduction, 35 cts.

BERNHARDT. **A Course in German Composition. Conversation and Grammar Review.** For use in Schools and Colleges. By Wilhelm Bernhardt, formerly Director of German in the High Schools of Washington, D.C. 12mo. Cloth. 230 pp. For introduction, 90 cents.

BUELL. **Essentials to Psychology.** By Colin S. Buell, Principal of Williams Memorial Institute, New London, Conn. 12mo. Cloth. 238 pp. For introduction, $1.00 cts.

CATHERWOOD. **Heroes of the Middle West.** The French. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo. 141 pp. Illustrated. For introduction, 50 cts.

DAVIS. **Physical Geography.** By William M. Davis, Professor of Physical Geography in Harvard University; assisted by W. H. Snyder, Master in Science in Worcester Academy. 12mo. Cloth. xix plus 428 pp. Illustrated. For introduction, $1.25.

DUNBAR. **Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.** Edited by John R. Dunbar, Instructor in English in Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. 12mo. Cloth. xxix plus 512 pp. For introduction, 60 cts. *Standard English Classics*

FRINK. **The New Century Speaker.** Selected and adapted by the late Henry A. Frink, recently Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Public Speaking in Amherst College. 12mo. Cloth. 316 pp. For introduction, $1.00.

GAGE. **Elements of Physics.** Revised and entirely rewritten. By Alfred P. Gage, Instructor in Physics in the English High School, Boston. 12mo. Half leather. 381 pp. Illustrated. For introduction, $1.12.

GLEASON. **Gate to Vergil.** By Clarence W. Gleason, Master in the Roxbury Latin School, Boston. 12mo Cloth. 162 pp. For introduction, 45 cents.

GREENOUGH, D'OOGE AND DANIELL. **Allen & Greenough's New Ceasar.** Seven Books. Edited by J. B. Greenough, Professor of Latin in Harvard University; B. L. D'Ooge, Professor of Latin and Greek in Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, and M. Grant Daniell, recently Principal of Chauncey-Hall School. 12mo. Half leather. lx plus 616 pp Fully illustrated. For introduction, $1.25. **Text Edition.** 12mo. Paper. 188 pp. For introduction, 40 cts.

HEMPL. **The Easiest German Reading, for Learners, Young or Old.** English Nursery Rimes in German. With Questions for drill in speaking and writing; a Vocabulary; and an Introduction on the teaching of language. By George Hempl, Professor of English Philology and General Linguistics in the University of Michigan. 12mo. Cloth. xvii plus 82 pp. For introduction, 40 cts.

MOULTON. **Preparatory Latin Composition.** By F. P. Moulton, Teacher in Latin in the Hartford High School, with revision and editorial assistance by Wm. C. Collar, Head Master of the Roxbury Latin School, Boston. **II A Systematic Drill in Syntax.** 12mo. Paper. 57 pp. For Introduction 25 cts. **Preparatory Latin Composition, including A Systematic Drill in Syntax.** (Complete edition.) 12mo. Cloth. 199 pp. For introduction, $1

MUELLER. **Deutsche Gedichte.** For High Schools Selected and arragned by Herman Muller, Principal of the Rhode Island School of Languages. 12mo. Cloth. 71 pp. For introduction, 40 cts. *International Modern Language Series.*

ROBERTS. **Caesar, Gallic War. Book I.** Edited with Vocabulary by A. W. Roberts, Teacher of Latin and Greek in William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia. 16mo. Cloth. 204 pp. With maps and illustrations. For introduction, 45 cts. *School Classics Series.*

ROBERTSON. **Selections from the Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe.** Edited by John G. Robertson, Lector in the University of Strassburg, Germany. 12mo. Cloth. xlix plus 210 pp. For introduction, 80 cts. *International Modern Language Series.*

SEELIGMANN. **Alles and Neues.** A German Reader for Young Beginners. By Karl Seeligmann, Instructor in German in Harvard School, Chicago, Ill. 12mo. Cloth. 125 pp. For introduction, 40 cts. *International Modern Language Series.*

SMYTH. **Edmund Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord.** Edited by Albert H. Smyth, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Philadelphia Central High School. 12mo. Cloth. xxxvii plus 83 pp. For introduction, 30 cts. *Standard English Classics.*

STICKNEY. **Bird World.** By J. H. Stickney, assisted by Ralph Hoffman. Sq. 12mo. Cloth. 214 pp. Illustrated. For introduction, 60 cts. *Study and Story Nature Reader Series.*

WENTWORTH. **New School Algebra.** By G. A. Wentworth, author of "Wentworth's Series of Mathematics 12mo. Half leather. 407 pp. For introduction, $1.12.

WENTWORTH AND HILL. **A Text-book of Physics.** By George A. Wentworth, Author of a "Series of Text-books in Mathematics," formerly Professor of Mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy, and George A. Hill, Author of "A Geometry for Beginners," formerly Assistant Professor of Physics in Harvard University. 12mo. Half leather. 440 pp. Fully illustrated. For introduction, $1.15.

GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON. NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

ATLANTA, DALLAS.

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Firemann Fund and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Bank of Maryville, State Depository.

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

P. M. BARTLETT, Pres. WILL A. MCTEER, V.-P.
JO BUREGR, Cashier. J. A. GODDARD, Ass't. Cash

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced nstructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

* Absent on leave at Yale University. † Absent on leave at Chicago University.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. MARCH, 1899. NUMBER -

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

HISTORY OF OUR Y. M. C. A.

CHARLES N. M'GILL, '99,

The Y. M. C. A. of our College has an enviable record of twenty-two years. During all these years the Association has been a mighty power for good. Every one who has been an active worker in our Association is glad to testify of the benefits received from its hallowed and uplifting influences.

The faculty have often testified of their approval and hearty appreciation of our work, and have said that the far-reaching influence of the Y. M. C. A. renders discipline easier, and increases diligent and conscientious study in the class room, and greatly assists in keeping up the moral tone of the whole College.

It has been noticed that the boys who are most faithful in attendance and in active work of the Association are, generally, most studious in their lessons, and are found in the front rank of their classes.

In looking over the history of our Y. M. C. A. we notice that the membership has not been composed of weaklings, but that the members have been men of the best intellect and moral character that the College possessed. The Maryville College Y. M. C. A. was organized March 3, 1877, just after a series of meetings conducted by Rev. Nathan Bachman, D.D. It was organized in order that the Christian boys of the College might bind themselves together for mutual help and strength in effi-

cient Christian work. The regular meetings were held alternately in the halls of the literary societies; later in the chapel, and for three years on the third floor of "Fayerweather Annex," and now the regular meetings are held in the chapel. We hope soon, however, to occupy the convenient and commodious auditorium of Bartlett Hall, for which the Assocation has earnestly prayed and faithfully worked for several years.

The charter members of the Y. M. C. A. were: J. B. Porter, President; J. A. Silsby, Vice-President; S. T. Wilson, Secretary; L. B. Tedford, John T. Reagan, James E. Rogers, Joseph W. Rankin, George S. Moore, D. A. Heron, C. C. Hembree, W. H. Franklin, C. B. Dare, R. H. Coulter, James Anderson and Ira B. Conley.

As we look at the history of these men and a large numberthat have followed them, we are not only struck with their piety and religious work, but find that they are men of strong intellectual ability and business capacity. These men, and scores of others that could be mentioned, are filling, most admirably, positions of prominence in the churches, schools and business affairs of this country and other parts of the world.

It is a fact that the men of our Association, especially the officers and standing committees, have been men of executive ability as well as of strong moral character. It is thus interesting and gratifying to know that the intellectual and the spiritual qualifications have been and are so well united in the membership of our Y. M. C. A. It would be interesting to trace the work of the Association from its organization to the present, giving the names of its officers and prominent workers, but lack of space forbids such details. Suffice it to say that the standard of the Maryville College Y. M. C. A. has always been high, both morally and intellectually. It was one of the first College Associations ever organized in the United States.

The present officers of the Association are: President, H. M. Welsh; Vice-President, Thomas Maguire; Recording Secretary, I. W. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, C. N. Magill; Treasurer, H. C. Rimmer. As I have been privileged to work in our Y. M. C. A. for eight years, I shall mention seven special features of the work that I have enjoyed, and by which I have been profited, during my college course.

1. The social work done by the Y. M. C. A. is of great advantage to the College. The Y. M. C. A. always extends warm greetings to new students. Our Reception Committees are always on hand to give a hearty welcome to the stranger, to furnish any desired information, and to do every favor possible to make new students feel at home.

The Y. M. C. A., in connection with the Y. W. C. A., has, for many years, given receptions at the beginning of each term; it has arranged for many profitable lectures, pleasant entertainments and religious meetings in the College, and has thus added much to the social status of the College. We have never been able to play the social part in the College in providing for new students, affording reading rooms, parlor games, bathrooms, etc., as we should like to do, but we believe the time is coming when we shall have our new building completed, and then we can do much for the improvement of the social advantages on College Hill.

2. Bible study has been a prominent feature of the Y. M. C. A. All the devotional meetings are really a careful and practical study and application of God's Word. The leader of each meeting takes the passage assigned on the topic card and makes a diligent study of it, and presents his thoughts to the Association. The meeting is then thrown open for general participation. We thus gain mutual help from such meetings, as many take part. The special Bible classes are also largely attended. In these the boys study such topics as "The Harmony of the Gospels," "The Life of Christ," and "Personal Work." These classes meet for one hour every Sabbath, and are very helpful in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Bible.

3. The faithful work and prayer of the Y. M. C. A. for the success of the "Annual Meetings" is one of the most enjoyable privileges of the Association. The boys organize prayer bands and "Personal Workers' Classes" long before the meetings commence, and pray that the Holy Spirit may come in great power.

In the revival services each year we can see the gratifying results of such preparation. When the meetings are in progress the Y. M. C. A. is ready and anxious to do or say anything that will bring others to the Savior.

4. After the meetings have closed, the Y. M. C. A. is the training school for new converts and revived Christians. It serves to keep the spiritual life aglow throughout the year. Many new converts have grown strong by taking part in the devotional meetings and by receiving words of counsel from their brothers in Christ. The Y. M. C. A. is an organization by which the good accomplished in the meetings may be retained.

5. Our Y. M. C. A. has always kept in touch with the "Forward Movements" in the Y. M. C. A. work of our State and country. We have always sent delegates to the annual conventions of the State, and to the "Summer Conferences," and last year two delegates were sent to the great Conference at Cleveland, O. Our delegates always come back to us with new ideas and effective methods of work. Thus we are kept in harmony and touch with the latest and best prescribed methods as given by the most successful Christian workers of the United States.

6. The Association has always been deeply interested in missions. Five of the fifteen charter members became missionaries, viz.: J. B. Porter, J. A. Silsby, S. T. Wilson, J. E. Rogers and L. B. Tedford. Many other former members have entered home and foreign fields of labor. Several of our present members are contemplating work in the foreign field, thus keeping alive the missionary spirit in the Association. We also have a missionary meeting once a month in connection with the Y. M. C. A. of the College. Our Association has, from time to time, contributed to the cause of missions. In 1895-1896 $100 was contributed to the mission work conducted by Rev. J. B. Porter in Japan.

7. The Y. M. C. A. has done a noble, sacrificing, earnest and faithful work for Bartlett Hall. For many years the Y. M. C. A. boys have worked and prayed that, in some way, they might secure a "Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building." They wanted a home which they could call their own. How often the boys would get together and talk and plan for such a home! The Association has worked largely through the Bartlett Hall Building Association, which was virtually the same as the Y. M. C. A., for oftentimes the officers of the Building Association were the men who served as officers in the Y. M. C. A. It was thought that the work would be more enthusiastic and effective by a special building association. The boys are all hoping for the time when they may enjoy all the advantages and privileges of our new building.

Indeed, the Y. M. C. A. has done a vast amount of work in various ways. It has added much to the social aspect of the College; it has aroused an interest in Bible study; it has been engaged in gathering the unconverted and the wayward Christian under its protecting care; it has kept in touch with the forward movements of the Christian work of the land; it has kept aglow the missionary spirit; it has made college discipline easier; it has caused boys to be more diligent and conscientious in their studies, and has been the direct instrument in the erection of Bartlett Hall, that is an honor to our College and Southern grit and perseverance. Surely we should all be proud of the past record, and strive to achieve still greater things in the future.

Susceptible persons are more effected by change of tone than by unexpected words. —GEO. ELIOT.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

THE GLEE CLUB.

Maryville College has always given a good deal of attention to vocal culture. Visitors from abroad frequently comment upon the admirable quality of the chapel singing. A number of quartets may always be found connected with the Literary Societies, and one of the features of the College entertainments is the excellency of the music furnished by these quartets. The preparation for these public appearances has always been an incentive for faithful practice to many students.

We have had the musical talent with us for a long time for a good glee club, but a leader was necessary. Such a leader has been found in Prof. John G. Newman, who, knowing that it would be an advantage to the students and College to have a glee club, has given freely of his time and energy during the past three months in drilling and organizing the Maryville College Glee Club.

The personnel of the club as it now exists numbers twenty-five. The half-tone engraving upon the opposite page of this issue contains twenty-two members, and their names, beginning with the rear group from left to right, are as follows:

F. C. Caldwell, New Market, Tenn.
Prof. J. G. Newman, Maryville, Tenn.
I. W. Jones, Samsonville, O.
H. T. Hamilton, Fayetteville, Tenn.
S. D. McMurry, Mt. Horeb, Tenn.
T. H. McConnell, Wilmington, O.
H. S. Lyle, Dandridge, Tenn.
W. E. Harmon, Ellejoy, Tenn.
H. B. McCampbell, Beverly, Tenn.
A. R. McMurry, Maryville, Tenn.
Prof. H. A. Goff, Maryville, Tenn.
J. Q. Wallace, Soddy, Tenn.
C. N. Magill, Maryville, Tenn.
E. B. Praythor, Denmark, N. C.
T. W. Belk, Altan, N. C.
C. H. Elmore, Knoxville, Tenn.
E. L. Ellis, Maryville, Tenn.
J. H. Searle, Grand View, Tenn.
W. R. Jones, Ebenezer, Wales.
D. McClung, Maryville, Tenn.
A. G. Hull, Maryville, Tenn.
W. A. Walker, Macomb, Ill.

The club will start upon its first tour in East Tennessee on Monday, March 20, giving concerts at the following places:

Jonesboro, March 20.
Greeneville, March 21.
Morristown, March 22.
New Market, March 23.
Knoxville, March 24.

The program will be:

Part I.

1. Chorus—Medley .....
Glee Club.
2. Solo—"The Bandolero".....Stuart
Mr. William T. Bartlett.
3. Double Quartet—"Moonlight on the Lake"..... White
4. Piano Solo—Fantaisie-Impromptu ..... Chopin
Miss Leila M. Perine.
5. Solo—Arranged from different languages
Mr. Alexander Dilopoulo.
6. Chorus—"O World, Thou Are So Wondrous Fair".....Starch
Glee Club.

Intermission.

Part II.

1. Quintet—"'Tis Morn".....Geibel
2. Chorus—Serenade..... Mendelssohn
Glee Club.
3. Piano Solo—Kamenoi-Ostrow.....
..... Rubenstein
Miss Leila M. Perine.
4. Quintet—"Down by the River Side"
5. Solo—"My Little Love".....Hawley
Mr. William T. Bartlett.
6. Chorus—Carmen Collegii Mariavillensis

The transportation and other expenses of twenty-five persons will be necessarily large, and it is hoped that the friends and former students of the College in these cities where the concerts are given will make an especial effort to give the club remunerative houses in this initial trip of the Maryville College Glee Club.

The fierce storm of Saturday, March 4, which did considerable damage in the community, blew down an unused chimney of Anderson Hall and leveled some fences and trees.

THE SERENADE.

(Uhland's Poem, Das Staendchen.)

What from my slumber wakens me
In sweetly sounding trill?
Oh, Mother, see! who can it be,
In hours so late and still?

Nothing I see, no sound is made;
Oh, slumber still so mild!
There comes to you no serenade,
So sick, my own poor child.

No earthly hymn is borne along
That gives me such delight;
The angels call to me in song;
Oh, Mother, dear, good-night.

A MARYVILLE COLLEGE STUDENT HONORED.

Prof. John C. Branner, a former student of Maryville College, has been appointed Vice-President of Leland Stanford University.

Our December issue had a half-tone engraving of Professor Branner, with a letter from him, in which he congratulated his old College upon the erection of the Fayerweather Science Hall. The same issue also had an extended article from him about the "Spanish University of Salamanca." One of our exchanges comments upon this as follows: "Any item concerning Spain or Spanish life attracts attention at the present day; and to students, any account of student life, even in that out-of-the-way country, must be interesting. We call especial attention to the excellent description of the Spanish University at Salamanca, and of student life there, in a late issue of the Maryville College Monthly, to be found on the exchange table in the library."

The San Francisco Chronicle has the following to say concerning Dr. Branner's appointment, which was effective February 15:

"President Jordan announced through his secretary, George A. Clark, the appointment of Dr. John Casper Branner, head of the department of Geology in the University, to be Vice-President of the University. This appointment is made by President Jordan with the consent of Mrs. Stanford.

"Appointing Professor Branner to this office is bestowing a well-deserved honor upon one of Stanford's, and, indeed, California's, ablest teachers, scientists and scholars. Professor Branner has been here since the University opened in 1891. He took the degree of B.S. at Cornell University in 1882, and the degree of Ph.D. at Indiana University in 1885. He was Assistant Geologist to the Imperial Geological Survey of Brazil in 1875-78; special botanist for Thos. A. Edison in South America, 1880-81; special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in Brazil, 1882-83; topographical geologist of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1883-85; Professor of Geology in the University of Indiana, 1885-91, and State Geologist of Arkansas, 1887-92.

"Professor Branner's work in these different capacities was of a very broad character. As State Geologist of Arkansas, he published fourteen volumes upon the geology of that State, and has in various stages of preparation five additional volumes. He has besides published a large number of articles in scientific journals upon the geology of Arkansas. His other scientific writings relate principally to Brazil, in which country he lived and traveled for eight years. His acquaintance with South America led to his selection as the author of a volume of four hundred pages upon the geography and physical features of that continent, to be published by D. Appleton & Co., about two years hence. He is a member of many of the leading scientific societies of this country, among which are the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific organization in America, and the Geological Society of America. He is also a member of the Geological Society of London and of the Societe Geologique de France, and of several other foreign societies."

The baseball nine is practicing on fair days, and hopes to arrange games for the latter part of this month. Wallace Turnbull is manager.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

Cash received to Feb. 1, 1899 ..... $10 947.05

Yet needed to complete and furnish, 3 000

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

Cash receipts from July to November, 1896, were:

76.	F. M. Gill	$5 00
77.	Miss Caroline Willard	100 00
78.	Miyawa Kyiyiro	25 00
79.	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D.D.	100 00
80.	Cleveland H. Dodge	50 00
81.	Cash	5 00
82.	W. T. Parham	5 00
83.	W. E. Parham	5 00
84.	Frank Engel	5 00
85.	Mrs. Follett	15 00
86.	Flora Henry	10 00
87.	J. J. McIlvaine	10 00
88.	Cecil Cooper	3 00
89.	Raymond Cooper	3 00
90.	R. H. Hanna	10 00
91.	Martha Boardman	2 00
92.	Charles Treat	10
93.	Mabel Treat	10
94.	Anna M. Kingan	15 00
95.	Mrs. Sarah M. Hood	5 00
96.	Mrs. Lillian M. Webb	1 00
97.	A. G. Whitford	3 00
98.	S. S. Second Presbyterian Church, Jonesboro	10 00
99.	R. M. Magill	5 00
100.	J. E. Tracy	25 00
101.	John Ott	5 00
102.	H. A. Baldwin	5 00
103.	Carrie Brause	50
104.	Rev. S. E. Henry	5 00
105.	Hettie Campbell	5 00
106.	Norman Morrison	1 00
107.	C. C. Kennedy	2 50
108.	Walter Breeds	3 00
109.	Mrs. W. E. Dodge	100 00
110.	Miss M. E. Henry	3 00
111.	Prof. S. T. Wilson	25 00
112.	T. M. Hamilton	15 00

Cash receipts for February, 1899:

405.	Cora Edington	$1 00
406.	E. H. Ford	1 00
407.	Charles Magill	2 00
408.	W. F. Phillips	2 50
409.	Frank Engel	9 75
410.	Maud Farnham	1 00
411.	Rev. A. R. McIntosh	1 00
412.	Fred. Foster	1 00
413.	Rev. Arno Moore	5 00
414.	George H. Humphrey	5 00
415.	W. D. Hammontree	1 00
416.	S. S. Second Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga	20 00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. MARCH, 1899. No. 7.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY. } BUSINESS MANAGERS.

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to
MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,
Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

C. A. Davis, a former student, is in town with his family.

The next issue of the Monthly will be double the present size.

Mrs. Clyde West is conducting a class in elocution in the College.

H. M. Welsh, '99, has recovered from his illness and returned to College.

W. F. Phillips was married recently to Miss Carrie Mundy, of Maryville.

John C. McClung, a trustee of the College, has had a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Martha Marston, '95, was married on February 14 to Mr. Arthur Lee Davis, of Weaverville, N. C.

Prof. S. T. Wilson has been out of College for ten days owing to the critical condition of his mother's health.

The Y. M. C. A. conducted the Tuesday (February 28) prayer meeting. The subject was "Witness Bearing," and a large number took part.

The Y. M. C. A. is indebted to Mr. Colbert for giving it an entertainment with the improved Edison Phonograph. A large number were present in the chapel and enjoyed greatly the different pieces reproduced by the wonderful instrument.

During two days of the cold weather recitations in Anderson Hall had to be suspended on account of the engine, which drives the large fan of the heating system, becoming disabled.

The Tuesday Club was organized in 1894 and federated in 1896. The program for the present year has been a study of Spain. Its President is Mrs. L. K. Burger. Its Vice-President is Mrs. George Toole.

The Bainonian Society has selected Misses Emma Alexander and Ethel Minnis to represent the Society in the Adelphic Union entertainment at Commencement. The Alpha Sigma Society has chosen T. H. McConnell and H. C. Rimmer.

The evangelistic services conducted by Dr. S. C. Dickey are happily described by President Boardman in an article of this issue. Dr. Dickey left Maryville for his home at Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday, February 24, and a large number of students accompanied him to the station to bid him farewell and God speed.

The members of the Faculty will give a series of three free lectures at different towns during the months of April and June. The places where arrangements have been already made for these lectures are: Madisonville, Rockford, Bearden, New Market, Hebron, Dandridge and South Knoxville. The subjects and dates will be announced later.

The Chilhowee Literary Club, the pioneer Woman's Club of Maryville, was organized in 1891 and was federated in 1896. Its motto is: "Strive to be what you wish to seem." The program for the present year has been "Civil Government, Economics and Education in the United States." The officers of the Club are as follows: President, Mrs. Alice Hopkins Barnes; Vice-President, Miss Fannie Marston; Recording Secre-

tary, Miss Amanda L. Andrews; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Mary J. Newman; Press Correspondent, Mrs. Rosa Caywood.

The College Brass Band has been re-organized, with H. T. Hamilton as leader, and is meeting three times a week for practice. Both the College and town are interested in this organization, and ought to give it every possible encouragement. Three former members, Albert S. Harris, Charles Martin and J. Rol. Simpson, are now in Cuba with the Regimental Band of the Fourth Tennessee.

Mr. Vinton, of Brown University, Traveling Secretary of the Students' Volunteer Movement, spent a day in Maryville recently in the interest of this missionary work. He addressed all the students in chapel one morning for a few minutes, and special meetings were held by the Maryville College Volunteer Band and the Y. M.C. A. during his visit. More than four thousand college students have signed the missionary pledge, and twelve hundred of this number are already in the foreign field as laborers for Christ.

By joint invitation of the Chilhowee Literary Club of the College, and the Tuesday Club of the town, the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its fourth annual convention in Maryville, April 12, 13 and 14. The Federation was organized at Knoxville, February, 1896, and was admitted to the General Federation of Women's Clubs the same year. It held its second annual session at Memphis in 1897, and its third annual meeting at Chattanooga in 1898. Its officers are as follows: President, Mrs. W. D. Beard, Memphis; Vice-President, Mrs. Charles M. Greaves, Chattanooga; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lincoln Amburst, Johnson City; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jonathan Tipton, Knoxville; Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Dickson, Morristown; Auditor, Miss Leah S. Fletcher, Cleveland. The President and Vice-President of the General Federation Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet), Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York, of the School of Applied Designs; Mrs. W. A. Giles, Vice-President National Civic Society, Chicago; Mrs. Platt and others, are expected to be present. This will afford a rare opportunity to the students of our College to meet these cultured and refined women and to hear the important and practical topics of the day ably discussed.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES AT MARYVILLE COLLEGE, FEB. 14-23, 1899.

BY PRESIDENT BOARDMAN.

On Tuesday evening, February 14, Rev. Solomon C. Dickey, D.D., of Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary and General Manager of the Winona Assembly, commenced a ten days' series of evangelistic services in the College. Profitable meetings have often before been held at about the same season of the year. The attendance has probably never before been so large as this year. The truth presented was weighty, clear, searching. The illustrations were apt and effective. The preacher relied for effect mainly on the presence and power of the Holy Ghost, and was obviously much engaged in prayer. The same was true of teachers and Christian students. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. had both been for some months in a condition of quickened activity and anticipation. Eight circles were formed for especial prayer during the meetings. The teachers were a unit in promoting the work. Skepticism of any kind is unknown among the instructors, and scarcely exists among the students. The systematic Bible lesson, required of every student once a week throughout the year, prepares the way for these annual series. Classes are also formed in the Y. M. C. A. for the study of the best methods of Christian work. There are always a goodly number hungering for spiritual blessings and ready for evangelistic effort. The meetings assumed especial power on Sabbath evening, February 19.

Perhaps fifty or sixty Christians, in an after-meeting, spoke with brevity and simplicity, lamenting their lack of greater fidelity in religious duties. The cloud seemed to descend while they were yet speaking. In the midst of this sacred service a number of persons, who had gone out after the preaching, returned, as if impelled by power from on high, and some of them afterward arose for prayer. During the meetings Dr. Dickey engaged much in personal converse with the students. He cordially invited them to his room, and many gladly came. He is younger than many evangelists, though he does not claim to be an evangelist, but has been for most of his professional life a pastor and Synodical Secretary. He met the students with sympathy and ardor, and received their confidence and warm affection. He gathered separately in the parlor, on successive afternoons, those who are intending to enter the ministry; those who anticipate the medical profession; those who seek the law and business pursuits, and those who are undecided in the choice of a vocation for life. These meetings were sacred and delightful, and will doubtless be followed by very valuable results. He met also the young ladies. Dr. Dickey conducted morning prayers in the College chapel, where all the students and teachers, more than three hundred, are present, and occupied fifteen minutes, by arrangement of the faculty, in addition to the usual period. He insisted upon the constant use of the Bible in the successive exercises.

Verses of Scripture promptly given, and sentence prayers offered by large numbers, were very impressive. The meetings were cumulative in interest. All felt that God was present. Thursday, the last day, was notable. The word came in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. All were baptized into the cloud. The services of Thursday evening were divided into three parts. In opening Dr. Dickey presented the request made by Elisha to Elijah before his translation, "I pray thee, let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." He called upon those persons present who were over sixty years of age for a few words to younger Christians. Ex-President Bartlett; Elder Gillespie, of Birmingham, Ala., who was graduated at Maryville in 1849, and President Boardman responded. Their addresses were followed by brief remarks from a large number of students, stating each his supreme religious desire. After this a second service was held by the men and women separately; the one collected in the northern and the other in the southern half of the chapel, with the folding doors drawn down between them. Miss Stella Eakin, '94, conducted the women's meeting. The services in both sections were of deep interest. For a third exercise all were again brought together. Christians were requested to stand up, and formed a large majority of the audience. Others were invited to rise if they desired the prayers of Christians. Four or five hundred persons were present. Many arose for prayer. It was a day much to be remembered. Power was present to heal. How many were converted we know not. God knows. Doubtless it shall be recorded to eternity that this and that man were born there. The kingdom of God cometh not with observation. Decisions were perhaps less numerous than on some former occasions. The meetings were characterized rather by the unwonted elevation of experience on the part of Christians. One was reminded of the time when "none of the disciples durst ask him, Who art thou? knowing that it was the Lord," and of that occasion when "They were all amazed, and they glorified God, and were filled with fear, saying, We have seen strange things to-day." This, like every revival, was an invincible answer to agnosticism. God was present. Consciousness was his witness. Experience afforded sunlight evidence. Such evidence will, we believe, accumulate in mightier revivals than the world has yet seen. All shadows shall melt away before that noonday sun.

Program of the midwinter entertainment of the Athenian Literary Society, Jan. 20, 1899:

Invocation ..... Rev. O. C. Peyton

Piano Duet—Overture, "Semiramis".. ..... Rossini
Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Perine.
Essay—Permanency of Savage Institutions.....J. E. Tracy, '02
Vocal—Queen of the Earth.....Pinsuti
W. R. Jones.
Oration—The Argonauts of '98..... .....R. B. Elmore, '00
Vocal—Selected..A. L. S. Male Quartette
Debate — Resolved, That England's "Imperial" Policy Be Commended.—Affirmative, Edwin Ellis, '00; Negative, Arthur G. Hull, '02.
Vocal—Come to Me.....Denza
Miss Stella Eakin.
Oration—A Neglected Hero..... .....J. Q. Wallace
Vocal—The Bandolero.....Smart
Will. Bartlett, '01.
The Athenian .....Will Harmon
Vocal—Selected..A. L. S. Male Quartette
Benediction...Rev. S. W. Boardman, D.D

Davis's Physical Geography,

By **William Morris Davis**, Professor of Physical Geography in Harvard University, assisted by **Wm. H Snyder**, Master in Science in Worcester Academy.
12mo. Cloth. 428 pages. Illustrated.
For introduction. $1.25.

This text-book presents the leading principles of physical geography in a form adapted to the needs of pupils in secondary schools. The subject is treated as dealing with "the physical environment of man." The description of the geographical controls by which man's ways of living are determined constitutes the main theme of the book.

The chief headings are: The Earth as a Globe, the Atmosphere, the Oceans, and the Lands. The greatest amount of space is given to the subject under the last heading, which is divided into several chapters, following a method of treatment developed by the senior author and thoroughly tested in the Harvard summer courses on physical geography.

Especial care has been taken to adapt the descriptions and explanations to the capacity of pupils in higher schools. Unusual technical terms have been excluded almost wholly. Geometrical and physical explanations have been set apart in Appendix, in order that the progress of pupils who have not studied geometry and physics may not be embarrassed. Photographs of natural scenery have been freely used for illustrations of the actual facts of nature. Typical land forms are shown in drawings. Outline maps serve to give definiteness to nearly every locality mentioned in the text, so that no atlas need be referred to when using the book.

THE HARVARD GEOGRAPHICAL MODELS.

Designed by WILLIAM M. DAVIS, Professor of Physical Geography in Harvard University. Price, per set of three, $20.00. Descriptive circulars sent postpaid on application.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers.

Boston. **New York.** **Chicago.** **Atlanta.** **Dallas.**

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Firemann and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Bank of Maryville, State Depository.

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:
P. M. BARTLETT, Pres. WILL A. McTEER, V.-P.
JO. BURGER, Cashier. J. A. GODDARD, Ass't Cash.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN,* A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced instructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

* Absent on leave at Yale University. † Absent on leave at Chicago University.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. APRIL, 1899. NUMBER 8

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

A PLEA FOR POPULAR EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.

The January number of the Davidson College Magazine of North Carolina, has an article entitled "A Plea for Popular Education in North Carolina." The arguments and statements made in this forcible presentation of the lamentable condition of the public schools of North Carolina, are, for the most part, applicable to the State of Tennessee, so that almost the entire article is quoted.

"For centuries the better classes have had the advantages of an education. It is the common man who has been neglected. And this is especially true of the common man in North Carolina. He has been neglected because we have not freed ourselves from the influences of feudalism. Because we have allowed ourselves to be dominated by the aristocratic idea. It is true that in the days of our forefathers the social structure was to a slight extent aristocratic, but the masses of the people were common people, and, like the common people in most lands a hundred years ago, were ignorant. The prevalent idea of education was that it was a luxury for the rich, or if a necessity, a necessity for only a few, and these few the ruling class. An education was considered by the masses of the people to be a special privilege belonging only to the rich. They grew up in ignorance and darkness, neither aspiring to nor desiring an education.

"In studying the history of our State, we see, at a later period, a movement in the direction of popular education. The prime factor in this movement was the pulpit. The school house was built beside the church, and the preacher had charge of them both. At first, following the example of the monastic schools of the Old World, these schools were established for the education of preachers, but they fast broadened out into schools of general culture. Still it was the sons and the daughters of the better classes who were educated. The conception of education was a class conception.

"And we have not yet entirely freed ourselves from this class conception of education. Study the social conditions of North Carolina to-day. In this social study we must not give undue value to any particular class. One man must be regarded as of as great importance as another. From our infancy we have heard of the brave deeds and noble acts of our ancestors, and have been willing to accept the laurels that they won. We have been, to some extent, blinded by our traditions, so that we have never looked ourselves in the face and seen ourselves as others see us. A great many people think that the intelligence of North Carolina is at least up to the average of the United States. They think that we are now doing as much as is necessary for the education of the people. But what are the facts in the case?

"The average length of the public schools in the United States is seven months. North Carolina has a term of sixty-three days. The average cost in the United States to educate each child at school is $18.98 a year. In North Carolina we pay $3.40 a year for each child. Furthermore, out of forty-nine States and Territories, North Carolina has the shortest school term, pays teachers least and expends least in proportion to the number of children at school.

"Hence we should expect the people of our State to be the least educated of all in the Union. And so they are, except in six States that have a larger proportion of negro or Indian population. But, excluding negroes and foreign immigrants, and counting only the native white population, North Carolina is the most illiterate of all, except the Territory of New Mexico. About one-fourth of our white people over the age of ten can not read. To be exact, the illiteracy is twenty-three per cent. The enormity of this appears when we remember that there are seventeen States with less than two per cent. of illiteracy among their native population, and that in thirty-seven States the white people are not half so illiterate as in North Carolina.

"The reasons usually given for not educating the children are that the people are too poor and that the taxes are too high. Our tax-rate at present is the lowest of any State in the Union, except Nevada and Idaho. Including the special local taxes, the whole school tax, compared with the wealth of the State, amounts to only a little more than eighteen cents on each hundred dollars of listed property, while the average for the Union is something more than thirty-seven cents. No man is too poor to educate his children. It is this doctrine that has made us poor and kept us poor. It has driven more wealth from the State and has kept more away than any other doctrine, for no man is willing to risk his capital in a State where ignorance and vice, with all their superstitions and degradation, rule nearly one-fourth of the people. This is the doctrine that fosters superstition and ignorance, for one ignorant generation begets another more ignorant and degraded than itself.

"But if we wish to educate the rising generation, we must spend more money upon our public schools. The best way to raise this money, and the only sensible way, is by local taxation. That is, by each community taxing itself as much as may be necessary.

"This is proved by the fact that the only communities in our State that have good public schools are those that have good local school tax, and our State is not the

exception. The experience of other States proves the same. Two-thirds of the school fund in the United States is raised by local taxes. There are thirteen States that have no general school tax, but rely altogether on local taxes. And it is a noticeable fact that these States have the best schools in the Union. Our State is immensely rich in undeveloped natural resources, and all that is needed to make it blossom with prosperity is an intelligent citizenship. The greatest problem before us, and one that must be solved sooner or later, is the readjustment of our social life and machinery. Let us not forget the fact that it is the common man who will hereafter rule. Are our children to be ruled by superstition and ignorance, or shall they be ruled by justice and truth? Shall our future rulers come from the huts and hovels of poverty and vice, or shall they come from the homes of prosperity and virtue? Shall they be the tools in the hands of a few corrupt politicians, or shall they be men who will know the right and will dare to do it? When we realize results of superstition and ignorance, will we not resolve to do all in our power for the education of the people? Let us then resolve that every child in the Commonwealth, be he white or black, rich or poor, shall be given an opportunity to make the best of himself that he can."

The Holston Christian Advocate, published at Knoxville, and edited by Rev. James I. Cash, pastor of the Methodist Church, South, of Maryville, has an article on "The Common School" in the issue of January 12, 1899, in which the editor says:

"In a recent 'Open Letter' to the Tennessee Legislature we invited attention to the common schools of the State. To most of the sober, sensible folks of the country it is already apparent that 'we must educate or perish.'

"Tennessee has advanced in some particulars; in others she has not. And the present Legislature should render decided assistance just now. Our State's craft is today where 'two seas' meet, and those controlling the vessel should handle her well and wisely: unfaithfulness or fear just now may invite irretrievable disaster.

"The expenditure, based on average attendance, per capita for public school pupils in the United States is $18.92; but Tennessee allows the pittance of $4.69. The average length of school term in the United States is 140 days, but this State provides only 92. Facts are cold friends now and then, but they are always faithful friends.

"Let the Legislature devise liberal things for the children, the poor children of the 'Volunteer State'; and let the respective counties sanction wise legislation on the part of their representatives. Unity and co-operation among the general and local leaders will shortly lift Tennessee out of the pit.

"Led by the wise and provident management of Professor Waller, of Maryville College, Blount County is now making an attempt to introduce schools of five months' duration. . . . Replying to the wail, 'the county can't afford it,' the Professor pens the following:

" 'The tax rate this year is $1.25 per $100. The assessed valuation of the county is $2,425,000. The two banks in Maryville have about $200,000 in assets, which belong mostly to citizens of the county. Within the past few years three new brick churches have been erected in Maryville alone, at a cost of $25,000 (while the total valuation of all the ninety-three school houses in the county is only $13,000). War pensions paid into the county amount to $30,000 a year. Last year the farmers of the county bought 100 binders at $125 each; 150 mowers at $45 each, and about $12,000 worth of commercial fertilizers. These few facts show that the town people and farmers are prosperous and can afford an increased tax for schools.'

"In keeping with the foregoing, we take pleasure in closing this article by presenting the public with an extract from the late message of Governor Taylor:

" 'In this electric age it requires the education of the masses to build up a youthful and happy citizenship. Our nation can not

lead and excel other nations unless its people are more enlightened than the people of other nations. Tennessee can not take her place in the front rank of the States which lead other States unless she gives constant and liberal encouragement to her public schools.' "

The attempt to increase the number of school days to five months in Blount County had its origin fifteen months ago. A petition, signed by 500 persons, was presented to the County Court at its January meeting in 1898, asking the court to increase the tax for school purposes. This petition was denied by a vote of about 12 to 24.

A second attempt was made at the January court of 1899. Before this meeting, 200 pamphlets, containing some school statistics and statements, had been distributed in the county and sent to the magistrates, in order that this important subject might receive from them the thought and attention which it deserved.

The following extracts are taken from this pamphlet, which contained also the petition presented to the County Court:

Some Public School Statistics of Blount County, Tenn., for the Year 1898:

DISTRICTS.	Scholastic Population.	Teachers.	Enrollment.	Av. Attendance.	School Days.
1	480	6	337	167	110
2	195	4	159	....	80
3	88	2	50	19	53
4	308	4	218	131	....
5	361	6	279	126	60
6	384	5	260	137	89
7	.....	2	138	77	95
8	436	5	....	150	127
9 and 19	1,185	12	....	....	....
10	417	2	....	63	....
11	460	8	278	217	45
12	340	5	....	....	80
13	533	8	402	208	80
14	522	7	367	237	....
15	359	5	291	160	95
16	294	3	....	....	....
17	223	6	150	....	....
18	201	2	122	54	130
20	133	....	....	....	....

Scholastic population last year...	7,074
Number of schools.....	93
Number of teachers.....	96
Average number of days taght...	90
Average monthly salary of teachers	$23.00
Total expenditure last year.....	12,833.02
Expenditure per capita.....	1.81

School expenditure per pupil (based on average attendance):

United States.	Tennessee.	Blount Co.
$18.92.	$4.69.	($4.00.)

Average length of school term, in days:

United States.	Tennessee.	Blount Co.
140.	92.	90.

The following objections are sometimes made to increasing the tax rate for school purposes:

First Objection.—"I don't believe in the public school system."

Answer.—The people of the United States do believe in the system, as is shown by the above statistics.

Second Objection.—"I think the teachers of our county are of no account."

Answer.—The same statement might be made of any one, and yet not be true. The law of supply and demand, however, applies to teachers.

Third Objection.—"I would favor an increase in the tax rate for schools if the children would attend them better."

Answer.—The children do not attend as they should, or as they would, if the county had longer and better schools, and if the parents would take more interest in them. Will you punish, however, helpless children who would attend because there are some who will not attend?

Fourth Objection.—"I don't think the county can afford it."

(The answer to this is given above.)

The following section is taken from "The Public School Laws of Tennessee":

"Sec. 39. When the money derived from the school funds and taxes imposed by the State on the counties shall not be sufficient to keep up a public school for five months in the year in the school districts in the

county, the County Court shall levy an additional tax sufficient for this purpose, or shall submit the proposition to a vote of the people, and may levy a tax to prolong the schools beyond the five months, said tax to be levied on all property, polls and privileges liable to taxation, but shall not exceed the entire State tax."

"Petition.—We, the undersigned, citizens of Blount County, Tennessee, and voters in the districts set opposite our names, do respectfully petition the Worshipful County Court to so increase the rate of tax for school purposes, that at least the law of Tennessee, directing the County Courts to keep up the Public School for five months in the year, may be complied with."

The second petition was presented to the County Court on January 2, 1899, by a committee of ladies and gentlemen. An exceptionally able paper was read in favor of granting the petition by Mrs. M. A. Lamar, who, in company with Miss Nina Cunningham, had been appointed to co-operate in this work by the Chilhowee Literary Society, of Maryville. Speeches were also made in favor of the petition by Hon. Will A. McTeer, Superintendent J. F. Iddins and Prof. Elmer B. Waller.

The Court paid very respectful attention to all that was said, but when the vote was taken the petition was denied by a vote of about 11 to 22, and the tax rate was fixed at $1.25 for the year 1899.

An increase of five cents on the school fund would have made the average of five months.

A third attempt in 1900 may be successful, but there is at present no particular sign of encouragement.

The conditions of other counties in Tennessee are probably similar to Blount County, except that those counties which contain cities or large towns are more progressive in school affairs.

The philosophy of the lack of interest in the public schools is given correctly by the writer in the Davidson College Magazine; i. e., too many are dominated by the aristocratic idea of education.

At first thought this may seem incongruous, especially in East Tennessee, where every one is conscious of his equality with every one else, and where there is so little class distinction. But old aristocratic ideas may remain even where the people are in most respects intensely democratic. The very spirit of personal independence and the ultra-conservatism of the people make them think along the lines of the past—that education is a luxury, and that, in fairness, no one ought to be educated at the expense of his neighbors. The class conception of education prevailed in England for many years after the system of public schools had been successfully inaugurated in the United States. The common people, however, followed the example of the United States and combated the aristocratic idea of education, until now their school privileges are but little inferior to our own. When, however, the common people themselves hold the aristocratic idea in regard to any problem, the solution is more difficult and discouraging.

FRANCISCA: A TALE OF BRAZILIAN LIFE.

BY JOHN W. COLBERT, 92.

The sun had just risen, and shone brightly red over the waters of the little bay of Ubatuba. The tide was coming in, and the waves rose high up to the roughly cut stone wall of the harbor. The morning air was cool, and the inhabitants of the little seaport were all astir. In the market place, near the beach, business was eagerly carried on, and cabbage, farinha, black beans and mandioca, the favorite vegetables of the Brazilians, were selling in great quantities, while fishermen were coming in from the harbor carrying about on long poles pink and blue fishes.

Ubatuba is a miserable little place, with low clay and brick houses, its only ornamental building being the tasteless white church. Life is usually very slow here; only if the tinkling of the bells and the buzz

of firecrackers announce some saint's day, the farmers of the neighborhood will be seen crowding into the city to perform their devotion and do their shopping.

The harbor in itself is insignificant, and visited only by coast steamers; there is little commerce going on, and yet what fashionable watering place in northern regions could stand the comparison with this scenery? From the shade of royal palm trees the spectator looks out on the blue rocking ocean, which is tamer here than on northern shores, and throws at his feet many-colored shells, while behind him towers the mighty Serra, with its green and blue tinged rocks and its veils of white mists.

On the stone wall of the harbor, with her feet touching the foaming wavelets, sat a lonely woman. Her big, bony frame was wrapped in a coarse white linen dress; her arms were bare, and showed muscles as strong as a man's. Masculine, too, were her features—the broad, low forehead, the resolute mouth, with some dark down on her upper lip. Only her hair, her only ornament, gave her a more womanly appearance. It was unusually long, and fell in two blue-black braids over the coarse but blamelessly white garment. The woman might count some forty or fifty years of age, but white threads in her hair and a sad, sinister expression made her look older. She had been sitting there some time, watching the movement of the sea, but nobody approached her because they all knew the Senhora, or Francesca, and her strange ways. About twelve years ago she had come, bundle in hand, over the Serra. In the bundle had been money, much money The judge of the place had seen it for himself. She had gone to him to ask him if there was no house for sale in the neighborhood of the beach. They offered her a little clay hut whose only ornaments were two enormous cocoa palms and a little bit of a garden, and Francesca had paid the sum they asked her and entered her new home. Since that day she lived her life away from the rest of the inhabitants of the village Nobody knew where she came from; nobody dared to ask her story. She had carefully planted the little garden and raised vegetables more abundantly than they were to be had in any other place. People offered to buy them from her, but she had answered that they were just sufficient for her, and that settled the matter.

What could Francesca see in the waves that she was watching for hours? Certainly nothing bright and cheering, for her stern features did not relax at the sight of the highly tinted water. Now a wave came along, rolling slowly, higher than the others, and when it reached the wall where Francesca was seated its white foam, breaking in a thousand fragments, fell down on her black tresses, and with a scornful and defiant smile on her lips Francesca got up, turned her back on the sea and walked slowly toward her home.

But what had happened there? Before the door of her hut stood a crowd of people eager to get a view of the interior, and never noticing Francesca's approach. She was beside herself. "Away, all of you! Away from my house!" she cried. All turned around at the sound of her voice, and soon ensued a confusion of eager answers: "Pardon us, Francesca; but look at the mocinha (young girl)!" and they pointed toward the interior of the hut. "She says she is your sister's child. She crossed the Serra all by herself; nay, she even came by herself from Rio de Janeiro." Francesca pushed the crowd aside with her strong arms. "It is well," she cried; "but now go away from here all of you!" And everybody thought it better to leave her to herself.

Inside the hut there sat on the only low stool, near Francesca's bed, a young girl, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, tall and slender, clad in some poor tattered rags. Her skin was white, her loose hair was of a golden brown, and her eyes were of changeable colors, now blue, now deep brown.

"Aunt Francesca," said the girl, rising and looking fearlessly into the eyes of the tall angry woman, "my mother, your sister

FACULTY OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

Angeline, sends you her last farewell. She died of yellow fever two weeks ago." The voice of the speaker was expressionless and not a muscle moved in her slim face. Francesca looked piercingly at her for a moment; then she turned around to the fireplace. A pan with boiling rice stood there. She put something of its contents on a plate, put a spoon on it and gave it to her guest. "Eat!" she said, curtly. The girl obeyed. It seemed that she had not tasted food for a long time. Slowly first, on account of the heat; then quicker she swallowed everything, till there was not one grain of rice left on the plate.

"Where is your father?" Francesca asked her next. "I don't know him." Francesca gave a short cough. "Well, thus the poor fool has reaped the reward of her folly!" she exclaimed. "Why do you call my mother a fool?" asked the girl. "Because she became the wife of a man; because she preferred slavery to liberty!" "Are all men bad?" asked the girl, in a reflective tone; "no," she continued, eagerly, "the strange physician down in Rio was good, very good!" "Maybe he appeared so to you, child," said Francesca; "the best of them even practice only hypocrisy. But how did you get here—nobody knew where I was?"

"In the hospital where my mother lay dying was a sick Spanish woman. She often spoke to my mother, consoling her that now she was going to a better world. This woman had in her days of health been about selling pictures of the dear saints, and had come on a small vessel to this very port. She told me how she met, near the beach, a strange woman who got very angry when she offered her for sale her pretty colored pictures. She described the woman. 'It must have been Sister Francesca!' exclaimed my mother. Then she asked the Spanish woman how one might reach this place, traveling over land, and the woman told her all about it. When my mother died, three days after this, the good physician gave me money. I first went on the train, and then I traveled on foot with some people whose language I did not understand, but who frequently said the word 'Ubatuba' to me. They were men and women with long yellow hair. They were kind, and shared their food with me, till about two days ago. They remained behind in a place on the other side of the Serra."

"You passed the Serra by yourself. Had you no fear of the jaguars?"

"I saw none—only a small monkey and an oncelot, but those were afraid of me."

"What is your name?"

"Beatriz."

"You have my sister's face, Beatriz," said Francesca, "and therefore you may stay with me. If you had the features of that fellow, I do not know if I could endure you. I will give you a roof to shelter you, and food and clothing as much as you want, only promise me never to go farther from here than to the beach, and never to speak to anybody about you or me."

"I promise, and I thank you," said the girl.

The first days of their companionship passed without either of them speaking to the other. After a while, however, in spite of her apparent bitter feeling toward every human being, Francesca seemingly took a liking for her young companion. She began to put questions about the great city of Rio. The girl had seen the splendor thereof, it is true, but had tasted of its misery and poverty, too. There was one thing which satisfied Francesca: Though her sister Angeline had been abandoned by her husband in misery, yet in her need she had not, like so many others of her sex, allowed herself to be dragged down into the filth and corruption of the great city. She had taken refuge in a distant suburb together with her child, and had lived there as a laceworker as lonely and quietly as Francesca here on the seashore. Then the last summer had come; there had been little rain, and the provision of water was in many places of the city very poor at its best. Then fever had broken out—the dreadful yellow fever. The terrible disease respected neither person nor position. It took hold of the

merchant on his way to the bank, of the sailor who crossed the blue bay, of the begging negro at the church gates, and the priests who served at the altar.

One day, early in the morning, Angeline, the lace-maker, left her house to carry her work that was to adorn the Scripture of a priest, to a distant suburb. Beatriz waited in vain all day long for her return. Long after the sun had disappeared behind the high peaks of the Serra, an elegant low carriage drove up before the miserable cottage. The foreign physician who spoke her language so kindly, though in broken accent, told Beatriz that she must come with him to her mother, who had fallen sick and now lay in St. Sebastian's Hospital Only poor people were carried there, while the rich found comfort and good treatment in the Santa Casa da Misericordia. But even the best reatment would not have saved poor Angeline from the claws of the dreadful disease. Her body had grown weak and weary by a whole lifetime grief by privations and long night watches, yet had she a comfort. Beatriz, her child, would not be alone in the world. Her sister, long thought dead, who once had turned away from her in anger, was found again. The description of the sick Spanish woman did not leave any doubt.

Was it possible for Francesca to hate her dead sister still? Had not she been punished for her folly? Francesca sat there in a deep study. The murmuring of the waves and the whispering of the palm leaves stirred by the evening breeze were the only sounds that might have disturbed her reflections, but those sounds were dear and familiar to her as an old cradle song. How the girl beside her reminded her of her sister! Beatriz had been blooming into life like a rose in these past weeks of rest and contentment. She wore the same coarse white dress as Francesca, but her golden brown hair, the delicate color of her face, the beautifully formed arms, made one forget her simple garb.

"How pretty she is; prettier than Angeline, and she is one of my own sex. By all the saints in heaven, if there are saints still, I will guard her from an equal fate!" murmured Francesca to herself.

Francesca's pride and joy was her little garden, with its flowers and vegetables, which she cherished like beloved children, and among which she spent many an hour. Seeing her thus occupied, Beatriz frequently went down to the shore, which seemed to have for her the same attraction it has for Francesca. One day she returned with shining eyes to her aunt, who was busy on the ground tending her carnation bed.

"Aunt," she said, "I met a man near the beach. I do not know where he came from but he can talk, Aunt; quite wonderfully so. He talks about strange countries which he has visited, but he is as poor as I am; but the captain took him everywhere on their voyage, because he is so accomplished."

Francesca had risen at Beatriz's first words, and now she stood in sinister astonishment before the young girl.

"Did I not tell you not to gossip with strangers?"

"But I did not speak one single word, Aunt; it was he who addressed me. I did not even bid him good-day."

"That is all the same, however. I can't forbid you the free air of heaven, yet I want you to promise me one thing. Say, did you really not speak one single word?"

"By all the saints in heaven, not one word!"

"Well, then, you will not in the future speak one word to him, either. May he believe that you are dumb, and you may listen to his gossip; as for the rest, I am here to watch over you."

Thus Beatriz went every day down to the beach to listen to the talk of the young mariner, who grew to like the beautiful, dark girl more and more, yet they had told him in the village that she could talk if she wanted, but he did not believe it; for if, indeed, she had the gift of speech, why would she never reply to one of his questions as to whether she liked him, when she at the same time showed by the light in her eyes that she cared for his company. On days

when Francesca went down with her niece to the shore, the young fellow never appeared. On those occasions Beatriz looked dejected and listlessly replied to her aunt's questions.

Thus they were seated one night near the shore when Beatriz suddenly roused herself from her dreams. "Aunt, I must speak: it kills me to be silent. I do love Joaquim, and if he again asks me to go with him as his wife, I shall say yes!"

Francesca listened to this almost without emotion. Her eyes were fixed on a distant white sail. At last she asked very quietly, "Do you know what love really is?"

"Yes, Auntie; it is the one thing beautiful in this world!"

"Poor child! look at the sea and its beauty; how regularly it breathes, how ebb and tide keep their appointed time; look at the sun that is setting yonder, and that did so much good as long as day lasted; look at the Serra, at the white clouds, at the pure azure of the sky, at the stately palm tree, the snow-white blossoms of the cactus—they are creatures of God, all of them; we know them a long time; they have given us the true enjoyment; as long as we can think in them is the only thing true, beautiful, unchangeable and pure. There is no strife, no passion, no slavery, no poison that kills the soul! Look at me! Before Angeline was befooled I became the wife of a man. The paltry sum of money which my father left me allured the miserable wretch. I was young, then; I did not know that I had become a slave by my own free will, a slave without rights of her own. And thus it is with all women. That which they call 'love' is in the best of cases only like a thin gilding over a wooden image, ugly, like the one of St. Francis at the church gate, which, since it lost its gilding, has not one single devotee. I do not know if the sin of the first woman was really great enough to bring down upon her and upon all her sex such a terrible punishment. They say that the communion of man and wife is the will of the Creator. May that be so, but one thing I know, that we are free like all other creatures only so long as we do not serve man! Beatriz, I do not know really if it is love. I feel for you, but looking at your eyes and your features, you seem to be Angeline again, pure and innocent. I could not guard her, but you I will guard against the worst that can befall a woman. I have money, more than you think. Speak the word, and I will go away with you, far away into another country; wherever you want to go. You shall have finery to wear more than you want—only promise me that you will forget that man."

"If I could promise!" sighed Beatriz.

"Child, poor child! you do not know what you are saying. Beatriz, I prefer to see you dead rather than to see you dragged down into the corruption of this earth!"

"Yes, oh, yes; if I were dead I would be with the dear saints and with my mother," said the girl, musingly.

"Your mother? Yes, did you forget her?" continued Francesca, eagerly. "She is looking down from heaven upon you. She would like to shelter you. Would you afflict her thus?"

In Francesca's soul the belief in a heaven and in holy things had died long ago, but she did not disdain now to appeal in this hour to the girl's piety to gain the end she wanted.

"May be you are lonely?" she continued "You would like to see more of life. To-morrow is St. Paul's day. I shall take you to hear mass. There will be many people and beautiful music, and even to-day I shall go and buy a dress in the loja prettier than you ever saw one before in your life. Come, child, let us go and buy it. Come!"

The next morning when the bells rang for morning mass, and the worshipers crowded into the little church, everybody was astonished to see Francesca, the hermit, and her niece, kneeling before the shrine of the saint. The young girl wore a dress of lemon-colored silk, and carried a costly fan of many-colored plumes, which every woman envied her. Francesca appeared stately and different from her usual

homely aspect in a black trailing dress, her blue-black hair gathered up by a large gold comb. When mass was over both women went out with the crowd into the open square before the church, where, in spite of the dazzling sunshine, a bonfire was made in honor of the saint. The bells tinkled merrily, but Beatriz stood sadly in the gay crowd. Of a sudden she felt a light touch on her shoulder, and turning round she saw the one she was thinking of—Joaquim, with sunburnt face and eyes that looked darker and more brilliant under the broad hat, and with a merry smile on his lips.

Beatriz had turned round only for a moment, but Francesca noticed the movement and guessed all.

She had a feeling as if a sharp knife was piercing her. "Too late; ah, too late!"

Was it really too late? She had passed her youth in a little Portuguese seaport. She, the ugly one of the family, was never noticed beside her beautiful sister. However, at last there came one that seemed to prefer her, who told her that he loved her because she showed more courage than any other girl of the place. He possessed a little sailing craft, and promised to take her with him on his trips to the west of the Mediterranean. She always had a will of her own, and followed that man without listening to the advice of her people. When she had been gone six months, she came back on board of a French vessel, whose captain had found her in the streets of Algiers, and who carried her home out of pity. She never told what she suffered to any one. Soon after this she sold the little farm that had been her father's and took her younger sister over to Brazil. Angeline lay in her grave; the rest of the world was nothing to Francesca. The only things she manifested a liking for were the dumb creatures, flowers and plants, and the sea that, since her childhood, had exercised a strange, mysterious influence over her. Of late her heart had turned toward the child of her dead sister, but this liking was doomed to come to an untimely end! A strange robber stretched forth his hand to seize upon her newly-found treasure. But, no! things must not come to this. Her whole nature, in enmity against the whole human race, but especially against the male sex, revolted against this ending. She did not show Beatriz what she had noticed, nor what she felt.

"Come!" she soon said, "we will go home. It is getting too hot."

Beatriz followed reluctantly, yet she dared not contradict, for fear she would betray her secret and her lover.

Once at home, Francesca took off her holiday dress and wrapped herself in her usual coarse, white costume.

Beatriz stood adorned yet with her finery near the doorway and looked out into the garden with its shining white sand path, its bright red carnations and cabbage plants. Francesca all at once laid her hand on the young girl's shoulder. "Look at me:" she continued, "is it yet your will and purpose to sacrifice your life to that stranger and to lose your liberty and woman's dignity?"

Beatriz looked down a moment half repentingly, then she raised her pretty head with a defiant gesture. "Yes," she replied

Francesca did not speak any more. She turned round with her lips firmly closed to her occupation near the fireplace.

When it grew evening she told the girl to come with her to the beach. The full moon was coming up, and the sand on the shore glimmered like silver, the wind murmured in the palm trees, and from a distant shrubbery came the plaintive notes of the Sabia-bird. Beatriz was surprised to find a little boat moored near the stone wall "Step in!" commanded Francesca. Beatriz obeyed, and Francesca seized the oar with firm hand, and soon they were leaving the shore behind them. Near the opening of the harbor, towards the open sea lies a tiny island, with three or four palm trees on it which serves as a landmark to the sailors without. Beatriz thought that this island would be the place Francesca wanted to visit. Often and often she had seen these palm trees standing far off towards the sea

They seemed then to beckon to her from a distant, unknown land. But Francesca turned away from the island. Her eyes were turned with a strange expression towards the boundless sea. She rowed slower and slower; her bosom heaved and sank as if she found it difficult to breathe. All of a sudden she dropped the oars and let them float away.

"For God's sake! what are you doing?" cried the girl.

"I am saving you!" said Francesca, rising to her full height and stepping firmly on the gunwale of the light boat. In an instant it had capsized. There was a shrill, short cry, then both figures were sinking under the heaving waves. But long afterwards the boat was floating keel uppermost far, far away, towards the moonlit, silent ocean.

EAST TENNESSEE [FROM] BALD MOUNTAIN.

In Southern climes, so bright, so fair,
Where nature wrought with wondrous care,
A vale of endless beauty lies,
And gives each day a glad surprise.

The rugged mountains, great and high,
In grandeur pierce the Southern sky;
Like mighty ramparts, strong and steep,
The valley safe within they keep.

To guard the east, "The Smokies" rise,
Like fearless monarchs, to the skies;
To watch the west, the Cumberland
In somber blue holds proud command.

Northward, Virginia's peaks we see,
Like surging billows of the sea;
And Georgia's hills, through purple haze,
On the south, a hundred summits raise.

We hail the "Vale of Tennessee,"
Land of the noble, brave and free;
We hail the land of matchless worth;
We love the vale that gave us birth.

Her winding streams, like threads, are seen,
As on they flow with silv'ry sheen;
Through woods and meadows, far below,
We hear their murmurs soft and low.

Her forests, dense with oak and pine,
Present a scene of rich design;
Her flow'rs and shrubs with fragrance bloom,
And scatter far their rich perfume.

How oft her spicy breezes blow
To rouse the hearts that beat too slow;
Her balmy air, so pure and clear,
Fills every breast with joy and cheer.

How sweet her crystal waters flow
To cool the ruddy cheeks that glow;
To quench the thirst of ev'ry tongue,
And give new life to old and young.

With peaceful homes the land is filled,
With honest toil the soil is tilled;
Ne'er fail the sunshine and the rain
To ripen fields of golden grain.

To battles hard her sons have gone,
And many noble vict'ries won;
To them we give all honor due,
Who fight for country, brave and true.

For God her churches proudly stand
To tell his love o'er all the land;
Her schools, the source of wisdom's light,
Stand firmly for the truth and right.

We hail the Vale of Tennessee;
We love to think and sing of thee!
We hail the vale of joy and mirth;
We love thee, best of all the earth!

Charles N. Magill, '99.

THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

BY W. T. RAMSEY, '00.

The minds of people are constantly in a state of restlessness. They are agitated either by the question of the day, or by some other subject. The common topic of discussion a few months ago was the Spanish-American war. To-day it is the Philippine problem. The minds of some are not contented with just the current thought of the day, but must go out into other channels. Thus let us turn our thoughts for a few moments to the study of the development of literature.

This age is known as the age of reason. Man has not the strength or the protection

that many of the animals have, so his existence and supremacy are due to the power of reason. Thus the power of communicating one with another is given to man. At first it was merely verbal, but as the race of man increased and scattered, signs were chosen by which they were able to communicate one with another. From the hieroglyphics, which were the representations of thought by pictures and drawing of familiar objects, gradually the form of the present signs or letters developed. As a glance is taken back through the ages, the development of our alphabet can be seen. The Hebrew letters are more complex signs, and more like the hieroglyphics than the letters used to-day. Through the Hebrew to the Assyrian, then to the first forms, or rather the drawings, letters can be traced.

As the signs become simpler, the more efficient they become. The development of literature depends on the simplicity of the signs used. Very little literature is found in the hieroglyphic period, but little more in the Assyrian and Hebrew periods. The Phoenicians simplified the signs, and the Grecians, who received their letters from the Phoenicians, left many valuable writings. Since then literature in all departments of study has become abundant.

Since the race of man has developed along with the literature, it behooves us to study it more carefully than we are accustomed to do. For, from the writings of the past generation, the things that pertain to the advancement or the degradation of mankind can be learned. Literature, both secular and religious, ancient and modern, should be studied more; studied both for the thought and good that can be obtained from it, and for the improvement of our style.

In studying the sentiment contained in the writings of an author, we should put ourselves in the place and the age of the writer. In so doing, his object will be the more clearly understood. We shall be able not only to recognize the purpose of the piece, but also to become acquainted with the writer. The true character of a man is brought out in his writings. The evil as well as the good in his character will come out. Thus we are enabled to see his inner life, as it were, and to sympathize with him or condemn him, as it behooves us.

A well-read man makes a good companion, and is constantly sought after. He is able not only to discuss the current topics, but also to take up more classical ones. Since literature is so plentiful and easy to be had, there is no excuse why we should not become well versed in the literature, at least, of the day. It becomes really our duty to ourselves and our fellowmen to take advantage of the opportunity given us for literary culture.

Literature should be read not only for the thought, but also for the advantages derived from the styles. Each author has a different style. As very seldom a facsimile of any one is found on this earth, so in literature very few men can successfully imitate another. Thus, by reading different authors, different arrangement of sentences can be studied. In so doing, we shall learn how we ourselves can arrange sentences to bring out the exact thought, to express them in eloquent language, or to make them emphatic; how to arouse the sense of humor, to stir the depth of thought, or to bring the tear of sympathy.

The choice of words is worthy of our attention. One author will use very simple words and express his ideas successfully, while another will use classical expressions. To be able to use the simple or classical expression in its right place is a study of no little importance. To do it with any degree of success requires a deep study of the diction of the best authors. This of a necessity compels us to read much. Also, a large vocabulary is necessary, and there is no better method of obtaining a good supply of words than by reading. Another good result is the effect on our own use of language. By constantly reading good authors, almost unaware to ourselves, we be-

gin to use better language. Expressions that were once used by us thoughtlessly will now seem ridiculous, and arouse the sense of humor. We will not then delight in the society of the ignorant, but seek more and more the society of the learned. Thus it causes us to seek learned men as our companions, and makes us better companions for our friends.

Lastly, through the influence exerted over us by good authors, we are encouraged to set our aim high, and strive harder to attain it. We constantly have before us what men have accomplished, and what we if we will but try, can do. We forget to seek the sinful pleasures of this world in the delights of useful employment.

Since there are so many advantages to be derived from the study of literature, we should make it our purpose to grasp the opportunity offered us. The study of literature is not like the study of mathematics, which can only be successfully done under an instructor. Literature can be studied at any time. The spare moments can thus be utilized. It does not require that a person have plenty of time to devote to it, but by devoting much time to it greater good can be derived. The person or student who uses every spare moment in the study of literature will in due time reap a rich harvest of information, mental growth, and true culture.

KIN TAKAHASHI.

BY PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF.

Maryville College has received more than one contribution from Japan. The unfailing regard of the devoted men and women who have gone from the college into the mission work of the Sunrise Kingdom has been manifested in many ways. In the College Museum there are tokens of interest and remembrance, books and curios, presented by the Maryville College Club in Japan. But the purpose of this article is to give some facts concerning a contribution anthropological—Japan has furnished us a man.

When Kin Takahashi came to Maryville College he came, in the providence of God, to do an important work, to exert a rare influence among the students, and eventually to accomplish an undertaking that will keep his name in perpetual remembrance; and when, in September, 1897, he returned to his native land, he carried with him the love and gratitude of the whole College.

SEEKING KNOWLEDGE, HE FOUND WISDOM

In 1886, impelled by a desire for learning, he left his native country and sailed for the distant shores of America. Arriving at San Francisco he entered an academy and studied there for a time. There also he was converted and received into the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Yielding to providential direction, through the influence of Christian friends, he set out across the continent for Tennessee, and the railroad brought him far to the East, where he found himself under the morning shadow of the majestic Alleghenies, at the doors of Maryville College. In 1888, at the age of eighteen, he entered the preparatory department of this institution.

His versatility was made manifest, for Kin was compelled to work his way. His parents—a Shintoist father and a Buddhist mother—refused to help him after his conversion to Christianity. Thus cast upon his own resources, he supported himself by selling Japanese curiosities and by rendering himself useful in various ways.

Having completed his studies with honor, in 1895, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and took a creditable part in the closing oratorical exercises of his class.

Kin found time to study and also to look around him. He originated and promoted various helpful movements among the students. He went to work like a born organizer and devised a plan by which students were aided in securing profitable employment. Some, through these agencies, were encouraged to remain in College, who would otherwise have been ready to give up in despair. This was accomplished by his Self-Help Association.

IN TARAHASH AND OTHER EDITORS OF "COLLEGE DAYS," IN 1887.

These results were not brought about in one year, but when one point was gained he passed to another. His facility in this was one of Kin's most valued characteristics In a few years he became

AN ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER,

especially in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He arranged for lectures, entertainments, receptions to new students, and looked after many things perhaps overlooked by others. His directly religious work was not neglected. In public and in private he has been a faithful witness for Christ.

On the athletic grounds, as elsewhere, Kin was in demand. He became a self-trained athlete, and a very efficient trainer of others. As captain and active player, he helped his team gain many a victory for the College. In inter-collegiate games her reputation had no more sturdy defender than was the "little Jap" of five feet two and one hundred and twenty-three pounds avoirdupois. In raising money to meet the current expenses of these organizations, Kin was clever and successful.

His instinct for news-gathering put him in charge of the College column of the Maryville newspaper, and in his junior year he undertook the publication of the College Days, among the most successful of all our college periodicals. This enterprise he continued as long as he was connected with the College. His characteristics appear in these achievements. In his work for the Young Men's Christian Association and for his Literary Society, for the success of his college publications, and not least for the Athletic Association, he had many discouragements; but apparent defeat meant nothing to Kin. He couldn't be kept down, and after every "wreck" bobbed up smiling, with a cheerful "Well, boys, we'll try again." The writer can not recall in him at any time a spirit and temper inconsistent with a prayerful Christian life.

BUILDING BARTLETT HALL.

Kin's greatest work was the inauguration and successful prosecution of the Bartlett Hall building movement. This new building will furnish a magnificent home for the Y. M. C. A., and, when properly equipped, such gymnasium facilities as few colleges can equal. He secured permission of the faculty, and on March 23, 1894, in the College Chapel, there was a meeting of the students and friends of this movement. Kin was made chairman. He stated the object of the meeting, and his speech, followed by others, aroused great enthusiasm. The building began to seem a possibility. An association was organized, with Kin as president, and he began at once to raise funds. The faculty and students responded cheerfully. Many students who were not able to give money agreed to pay subscriptions in work. After a year of planning and pushing, Kin was able to make a start. In June, 1895, just after his graduation, the mills began to grind out brick. The student labor, made available by the payment of some cash subscriptions, at the end of the summer had taken form in three kilns of excellent brick—300,000 in all—ready for the trowel. The neighboring farmers generously furnished the wood for burning the brick kilns.

This summer's work in the brickyard on the college grounds by the students of Maryville College resulted in substantial aid to the building cause, and became a matter of public interest. Newspapers published the details of the story. Kin Takahashi, the hero of this enterprise, reached a place in the estimation of the public that he could not have attained if he had sought notoriety. His life was illuminated by modesty and unselfishness, and in their light good deeds shine out more brightly in this self-seeking world.

SOLICITING FUNDS.

Having made this good beginning through the self-denying efforts of the students and of friends near by, Kin set out to seek help from other friends. In the fall and winter he solicited funds in the North, and in the summer of 1896 the foundation was laid. Then the work had to stop for

lack of funds; but Kin again sought help from the friends of the College at a distance He carried the story of the earnestness of the students; he showed the picture of a foundation ready for the walls that should shelter the religious organizations of the students and foster health and physical strength. Such liberal subscriptions were made, that when he returned, in the spring of 1897, he had funds enough pledged to warrant the erection of the walls; and by the close of the year the building externally was done. This edifice, which, though unfinished is an ornament to the campus, is of pressed brick, three stories in height, covering eighty feet by eighty-nine, with a large auditorium, rooms for the secretary and committees, parlor and reading room, and ample space for a gymnasium below and a circular running track above. There are commodious and convement galleries The roof is of slate. The large basement will be fitted up with baths, lockers, and game rooms. As it stands in a convenient and conspicuous position on the Campus, its unfinished condition appeals to all the students, who are now deprived of its use. Systematic efforts will soon be made to finish the interior to correspond with the exterior and equip it for the best possible service.

The name of the building commemorates the eminent services rendered the College by the ex-president,, P. M. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D., and by his brother, Prof. Alexander Bartlett, who died some years ago. Their friends have taken pleasure in this perpetuation of the name, and many have aided in making the effort a success. To these and to all who have helped them in generous gifts and earnest prayers the students join with Mr. Takahashi in grateful acknowledgment.

After Kin had seen the walls erected, he prepared to return to his native land. His task here was done. He believed that the completion of the building was assured. He bade his friends good-by and turned his face toward the home of his childhood, the home of his parents, whom he prays to see become followers of Christ; but the work he accomplished here will stand as a memorial to him for generations to come.

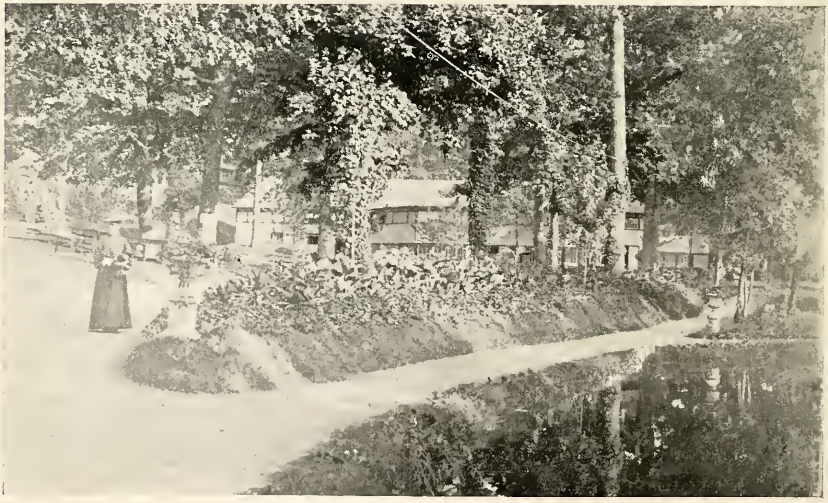
WHAT IS THE SECRET OF KIN'S SUCCESS?

His natural endowments and hard work both contributed. There are three elements of his character that combined to accomplish this work, earnestness, prudence, and prayerfulness. His zeal, activity, and enthusiasm were contagious. He devoted himself to the work. He persevered in it. He did not regard discouragements.

The second reason for his success is that he was wise in his methods. He saw the need of the building. The benefits it would confer were manifest. He had a good object. He was wise in presenting his object, for he appealed to Christians as to those who hold their silver and their gold in trust. He sought to show that those who have the missionary spirit and who share the Master's love for souls might feel it a duty and a privilege to give to this cause. He used means to disseminate an intelligent knowledge of the students' movement. He was wise in not trying to compel agreement, if others disagreed with him. When convinced, he was ready to yield.

The third reason for his success is that he did not depend upon mere human instrumentalities. He made his first appeal to God; he prayed for guidance; he prayed that those who had the means might see in Bartlett Hall a worthy object for their interest and benevolence. Supported by faith, confident that his work was for the glory of God and the advancement of his kingdom, he pressed on until he overcame the difficulties that thronged his way. His cheerful Christian courage and faith, undaunted amid defeat and discouragement, have stimulated and aided many students in the past; the noble building, as it stands on the College Campus, will prove of help to many others in the future. In him Japan has conferred a blessing on Maryville College, and through Maryville College on Christian America.

GROUP OF WINONA SUMMER HOUSES.



THE AUDITORIUM, WINONA LAKE.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

BY PROF. I. A. GAINES.

Princeton University should be of especial interest to the readers of the College Monthly, for two reasons: First, because it is the most truly American of all our great institutions of learning, and second, because it is our greatest distinctively Presbyterian university. The founders were native Presbyterian ministers who were graduates of Harvard, Yale, and the Log College, founded in Eastern Pennsylvania by Rev. William Tennent, and conducted by him for twenty years. At his death the Log College ceased to exist.

BRIEF HISTORIC SKETCH.

When the Log College ceased to exist there was no institution of higher learning nearer the middle colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York than Yale or Harvard, in New England, or William and Mary, in the province of Virginia. To meet this sore need for an institution of higher learning in the middle colonies, the College of New Jersey was founded. On the 22d of October, 1746, the charter with which the College began its life was granted by the provincial governor of New Jersey. This was the first charter conferred in America by a provincial governor. Owing to an oversight, this charter was not recorded, and in 1748 a second charter was granted by Governor Belcher. The charter of 1748, with a few unimportant amendments, is to-day the charter of Princeton University.

The early history of the College is a story of struggle and hardship. Not until recent years have friends and equipments been bestowed upon the institution which place it among the richly endowed institutions of our land. But its early history is full of heroic achievements in the cause of education. It became the radiating center of educational influence in the surrounding colonies, and the parent of many of the educational institutions of the South.

Princeton College was also a conspicuous center in revolutionary times. Nassau Hall, the first building erected on the Campus, was for a long time the largest structure in America. This building was used for barracks at one time by the British, and at another time by the American soldiers. It was the scene of a fierce battle, when its walls were mutilated by cannon balls. Here the Continental Congress met when it was compelled to leave Philadelphia; here the first recognition of American independence by a European power was officially announced—the recognition of France; here Washington attended commencement, and here, in the presence of the foreign Ambassadors and the Continental Congress, he finally received the official thanks for his services in establishing American independence.

PRINCETON VILLAGE.

Princeton is a town of three thousand inhabitants, and is situated three miles off the Pennsylvania Railroad, about half way between Philadelphia and New York. It is reached by a branch railroad, which makes connection with all regular passenger trains. Its seclusion furnishes one of its chief charms—the absence of the rumble of traffic. Princeton is surrounded by green fields and clusters of neat farmhouses, and the University is nestled in a grove of great elms, like a gem in a beautiful setting. Besides the handsome and some even magnificent buildings of the University, there are many beautiful residences in Princeton. Also, a number of persons of wealth and note reside here, among whom are J. Pierpont Morgan, Ex-President Grover Cleveland, and J. M. Taylor Pyne, who gave a new library building to the University in 1897, which cost over six hundred thousand dollars. There are two Presbyterian churches, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, and a Catholic church in town.

Historic associations render Princeton an interesting town. Around it cling "like gathering mists the mighty memories of the revolution." Here is the battlefield where General Hugh Mercer, with many patriot

followers, poured out his blood in the cause of independence. Stony Brook bridge, which Washington destroyed to check the pursuit of the Redcoats, has been rebuilt, and is a favorite point in the rambles of the students. The little stone Quaker church, in which Washington had his headquarters, is another point of interest. The battlefield, the bridge, and the Quaker church are all within a mile and a half of the Campus. The cemetery, on Witherspoon Street, about three minutes' walk from the Campus, is called the "Westminster of America." It contains the remains of more noted men than any other cemetery in the country. All the College presidents from Aaron Burr, 1746-1747, to James McCosh, 1868-1889, with many of the professors of the College and Theological Seminary, are buried there.

THE CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS.

The University grounds include about 250 acres of land, a considerable part of which is in virgin forest. There are about ten acres in the Campus, beautifully shaded by great elms, and there are in all over thirty University buildings. The buildings are not crowded, as they must of necessity be where a university is situated in the heart of a large city like Chicago, New York, or New Haven. Plenty of room for sunshine and shade, for fresh air and comradeship, is a great boon to the student.

"Old North," or Nassau Hall, is the central building. It is built of stone, as most of the other buildings are, and is three stories high. Just back of it, in the quadrangle, is the cannon which played an important part in the battle of Princeton, and is now the center of all triumphal celebrations. There are nine large dormitories, either four or five stories high, which accommodate seven or eight hundred students. The scientific lecture-rooms are chiefly in the John C. Green School of Science buildings, and most of the academic lectures are held in Dickinson Hall. Marquand Chapel is a commodious and elegant structure, in which all devotional exercises are held. Alexander Hall is a magnificent building for all academic exercises. Murray Hall, situated only a few steps from the chapel, contains the Y. M. C. A., auditorium and reading-room. The new Library building is a very handsome structure of grey stone, in the form of a hollow quadrangle, and is connected with the old Chancellor Green Library. The new building will have a shelf capacity for 1,350,000 volumes when all the shelves are placed, and contains besides this a number of administration rooms, eighteen seminary rooms, and a large room for exhibiting rare books and papers. The old library, which is octagon-shaped, is used for a reading room and reference library. Space forbids more than a mention of such interesting buildings as the Art Museum, the Society Halls, the Observatories, etc.

STUDENTS AND COLLEGE LIFE.

There are about eleven hundred students in the academic and scientific departments of the University. The two hundred and fifty or seventy-five students of the Theological Seminary are not enrolled with the University students. About two-thirds of the undergraduates are in the academic department, and the remaining one-third in the scientific. This year there are one hundred and twenty-eight in the graduate school.

The great majority of students room in the dormitories. Dormitory life has many attractions for the student, and he who has the moral stamina to resist the evil and do the right finds much to help him develop into true, independent manhood, and gains much culture and pleasure from his intimate association with his fellow schoolmates; but for the moral weakling and unwary student the temptations often prove too strong, and he falls into dissipation and begins a downward course which, too sad to state, is often never changed. I wish to make a statement right here, however, for fear what I have said may be misleading. Princeton University students are not given over to

dissipation, as they are in some of our large schools.

While a great many students doubtless drink moderately, no student can make a beast of himself and remain a member of the University. No moral or intellectual reprobate can long remain a student at Princeton. In evidence of the high code of honor observed among Princeton students I mention the fact that they have adopted the honor system in examinations. Any student found cheating is immediately dealt with by his fellow-students, and if the case is grave enough, he is drummed out of school as a cheat. No student who fails to pass in his studies can enter any athletic team. During the past year the students have voted to abolish hazing, which shows another step taken in the right direction.

COLLEGE CUSTOMS AND LAWS.

Princeton has many customs peculiar to its own life. The rougher ones grow out of a strife between the two lower classes for prowess and supremacy in athletics. The first engagement between the Freshmen and Sophomores is in a grand rush for the cannon in the quadrangle behind "Old North." The Sophomores endeavor to rush the Freshmen off the Campus, or, at any rate, to prevent them from gaining possession of the cannon. A little later the class ball games are played to determine which class possesses the champion team. These games are hotly contested, and especially so between the two lower classes. The Sophomores regard it a great calamity to be beaten by the Freshmen. Next comes the cane spree, which is an athletic contest between champions from the two lower classes for the possession of the cane. A very commendable custom is that no Freshman is ever molested on his way to or from Y. M. C. A. meetings, or class prayer-meetings, or Bible classes. There are numerous other customs regarding the use of college colors, songs, and insignia, the wearing of hats, carrying of canes, etc., which we can only stop to mention. The student's liberties are restricted as little as possible. He is required to be moral in his habits, to have his lessons, to be habitually attentive to his work and recitations and to attend chapel exercises every week-day morning at 8 o'clock, and divine services Sabbath morning and evening, in Marquand Chapel. Required attendance on chapel services is not now customary in our universities, but I am sure it has a salutary influence on the student. It is an inspiring sight to see one thousand college students file into their places to honor God in a short service at the beginning of each day's work. To have one's thoughts turned heavenward for a few moments, and to listen to the read Word and offered prayer, to join in song and feel the thrill of the association of a thousand voices, can not fail to have a great influence for good. May Princeton University never lose this distinctively Christian feature of its life, for when God is left out of the daily program he is soon left out of thought and life.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

No institution has more loyal sons than has Princeton. Orange and black is to a Princeton man's eye the richest and most suggestive, if not the most beautiful, combination of colors. In all college contests the students support their fellows with a good will, and that counts much toward victory, and when a victory is won, it is celebrated with a bonfire around the cannon in the quadrangle. To be a Princeton man is like belonging to a secret society: if one is worthy, he can count on the loyal help and support of Princeton men in his struggles to rise in after life. Every pater familias teaches his sons to sing "Old Nassau," and to long for its classic halls.

THE UNIVERSITY.

After a century and a half of remarkable growth and usefulness under such men as Burr, Edwards, Witherspoon, Carnahan, and McCosh, Princeton College, in 1896, widened its sphere of influence by assuming the rank and dignity of a university. Since 1889 Dr. Francis L. Patton has been president, and under his administration the phe-

nomenal growth in attendance and in material resources, which began under Dr. McCosh, has continued. To-day Princeton offers the student desiring to pursue academic or scientific studies advantages equaled by few institutions in the country try.

Its instructors are scholars of high standing, quite a number of them enjoying national and even international reputation. Prof. Charles A. Young is one of the most distinguished scholars of his generation in the science of astronomy. Few men have more brilliant or acute intellectual powers than has Dr. Patton. Prof. Hunt in English and Philology, Prof. Wilson in Political Science, Prof. Baldwin in Psychology, Prof. Ormond in Philosophy, Prof. Bracket in Physics, Profs. Fine and Thompson in Mathematics, and Prof. Perry in English Literature, are authorities in their several departments, and enjoy a national reputation.

Possessing such great resources, and under the guidance of such men, and standing for such principles, Princeton University may enter the new century with the assurance of God's benediction, and of a future surpassing even the glorious record of the closing century.

THE LIBRARY.

BY PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF.

The Lamar Memorial Library has this year been the recipient of some greatly needed books. Although few institutions in the South surpass us in the number of volumes, yet many of the most valuable books of reference and of general literature have been wanting.

Our 12,000 volumes indeed make but a handful compared, for example, with the great national library which forms a part of the British Museum. But in the period of service of the retiring librarian, Dr Richard Garnett, who has directed it with distinguished ability for the past forty-eight years, the number of volumes in England's national library has increased from 800,000 to 2,000,000. Probably more significant still would be the gain in system and accessibility. Two millions or ten millions of inaccessible or mediocre books would be worth less than the "fifty score, for daily use" of immortals, in Holmes' modest wish.

Our Congressional Library contains now 800,000, and having many additions yearly, it will soon pass the million mark. But these large libraries, in the words of Mr. Putnam, who has lately been elected librarian, are liable to be rendered less useful through their very magnitude. They can not be as readily available and open to direct access as are smaller libraries.

We fear no evils of this kind at Maryville, and gladly welcome any useful additions to our shelves. It is our privilege to acknowledge many valuable public books and pamphlets through the courtesy of our Congressman, the Hon. Henry R. Gibson, and other government officials.

Gifts have recently been received from friends in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Tennessee. The small appropriation by the directors of Maryville College for the purchase of books has been greatly appreciated, and these volumes are available now for use.

Among the departments enriched by recent additions from all these sources are those of history, biography, fiction, poetry, political economy, education, languages, sociology, hygiene, mental science and theology. New books of general reference, including the latest volume of Poole's Index, and also treatises in technical science have been placed in the alcoves provided.

A collection of books in the Bulgarian language, with other volumes, presented by friends of the late Miss Linna A. Schenck, constitutes a rare addition.

Mrs. J. L. Godfrey has kindly given a valuable shelf of books, which will be distributed among many departments.

Among the latest received are the records of the proceedings of the Scotch-Irish Congresses, from the first held at Columbia, Tenn., in 1889, to the last year's reunion.

By these and other books Mrs. Thaw has shown her continued interest in the Lamar Memorial Library. The reading-room in the building it is hoped will keep pace with the promised growth of the library. Among the periodicals are dailies weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, comprising the best of current literature. Exchanges received by the editor of the College Monthly, including magazines from some of the leading institutions, are on file

Perhaps there can be no better opportunity than this to put before the friends of the Lamar Library its need of funds for permanent endowment. The library has not a dollar at its disposal to draw upon for current expenses.

The librarian would be glad to inform any one who may desire to supply some of our special needs what the most pressing wants are.

THE GLEE CLUB OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

BY ARTHUR C. HULL, '02.

The old Greek philosophy, that a man should enjoy many things temperately and nothing to excess, was never more needed than in these days of the specialist. True, one should always endeavor to excel in his chosen field and yet not to such an extent as to make him either narrow or superficial in other directions. A large part of the glory and strength of our country lies in the fact that so great a proportion of its citizens possess the advantages of a liberal education, and therefore it should be the aim of our schools of learning to give to their undergraduates a broad foundation on which to raise the superstructure of their after life, rather than to develop them along a few special lines at the expense of their education in general.

A student, therefore, without being unmindful of the fact that his studies have the first claim upon his time, should not neglect to enter, as far as possible, into the wholesome pursuits and pleasures of college life, for in so doing he is most likely to prepare himself for a strong, vigorous and well developed manhood in the future. We believe that one of the best of these influences of college life is the glee club. The familiar intercourse of twenty or more young men can not but be beneficial on the character, when, as in the present instance, all are gentlemen in the best sense of the word! The ties of friendship formed, the incidents of the trip, the places visited, and the distinguished people met—in these things themselves consists an education, to the advantages of which the members of the club will most readily testify, and in their memory will ever remain one of the choicest pleasures of mature life.

But, perhaps the best reason for its existence is in the relation of the glee club to the college as a whole. For one thing, it inspires the student body with college spirit, something which is almost undefinable, but nevertheless one of the most necessary agencies in molding college life, without which indeed college life is itself almost devoid of interest. Finally, the favorable effect produced on the public by a representative body of students from Maryville, is certainly worth a great deal of consideration. It is matter for pride that, wherever the Glee Club of '98-'99 went, they invariably upheld their own and the honor of their Alma Mater, and their gentlemanly conduct was undoubtedly one of the chief reasons for their popularity. The results have been immediate; in many places where Maryville has been little more than a name she has become and will remain an interesting reality, a potential influence for good. Within a week after our return, letters of eager inquiry were received by the president and our manager from places all along the route, showing the spontaneous interest and enthusiasm aroused by the short trip, and this we believe is but a mere beginning

The foregoing remarks have been written, not in any spirit of defense of the Glee Club, but to avoid any possible misconstruction of the purposes for which the organization was formed, and thus to ren-

der easier the work of future clubs which may be sent out from our halls. Sufficient has been said, we trust, to place this, the pioneer club of Maryville College, in its true light before the public.

HISTORY OF THE TRIP.

Early on the morning of the 20th, in the merry month of March of this year, a party of twenty shivering youths arose an hour or so earlier than their accustomed time, and after a breakfast eaten with even more than the usual haste of a boarding club meal, each hied him down to the depot and boarded the 6:45 Cannon Ball amid the envious glances of less fortunate but enthusiastic spirits who dared to venture out at that unholy hour for the purpose of witnessing the departure of the first Maryville College Glee Club. After due time consumed in deliberation, as befitted its dignity, the venerable engine of the K. & A. puffed and rang itself down the tracks while the little town of Maryville and the cheers and adieus, not always complimentary, of the crowd, receded slowly from sight and hearing. In process of time the train drew up beneath the Knoxville car shed, and the boys scattered to various points of interest about the city. At noon, however, all were glad to stretch their legs beneath a table well laden with viands to each one's taste. Under the mellowing influence of a good dinner and sunny morning, tongues were loosed, and soon all things went "merry as a marriage bell." Jokes and good stories flew around, and the "drag" fiend succeeded in capturing several for his scrap-book. Promptly after the dinner, again the cars engulfed us, and bore us rapidly away, with college colors flying in the wind, feeling now for the first time that we really were started on the long-looked-for trip.

The company had by this time swelled to the number of twenty-four, including besides the chorus of twenty the two soloists, Messrs. Bartlett and Dilopulo, Manager and Leader Professor Newman, and the pianist, Miss Hockings, of Knoxville, taking the place of our Miss Perine, much to our regret unable to accompany the club. Later in the afternoon we alighted at the old historic town of Jonesboro, promptly gave the college yell, and were right royally welcomed in turn. Words are almost inadequate to express the universal kindness and courteous attention accorded the club here. In the evening the club sang to a splendid audience, warmly appreciative of its efforts, and under such circumstances could do no less than to sing well. After the concert, through the kindness of Mrs Dosser, a reception was tendered at her home to the members of the club by the Schubert Club of young ladies, who presided as hostess with all the beauty and grace for which Jonesboro is famous, making their guests feel perfectly at ease and charming them with the small favors, such as the club colors, boutonnieres, and later on the dainty refreshments bestowed upon them. Thus time sped by with winged feet till long after the midnight hour.

As the 11 o'clock train was delayed the next day, the morning and much of the afternoon were spent in wandering about the quaint old place—the oldest town in Tennessee, in fact—with the interesting memories of days ante-bellum; and those who were so fortunate as to drink a draught from the old mill spring, proffered by the slender hand of some fair Rebecca, were doubtless quite willing to say with Tennyson's "Lotus eaters."

"Oh, rest, ye brother mariners, we will not wander more!"

But all things have an end. Sufficient to say that Jonesboro left many memories, and none were anything but pleasant.

The next place on the schedule was Greenville, where, on the evening of the 21st, the club had the opportunity to sing at the opera house to well-filled seats, and though the audience was slightly chilly at first, it rapidly warmed up to quite a high pitch of enthusiasm, and well it might, for according to several the club never sang so well as on that night. After the concert, in

ABRAM'S FALLS, NEAR MARYVILLE.

spite of late hours the night before, the young men very much enjoyed a second reception tendered in the parlors of the historic Morgan Hotel, and in the gentle art of conversation while away a considerable portion of the night. Little opportunity was given for sight-seeing—unfortunately so, for the place is of much historical interest. Several, however, by arising early saw the old tailor shop of Andrew Johnson and his monument, crowning one of the surrounding hills, while the general impression of the town was favorable upon all.

The next morning the party started for Morristown, giving the yell at their departure, as on their arrival. Indeed, this was the club's custom wherever it stopped. At Morristown, although because of the threatening weather, the audience was smaller than usual, none could have been more appreciative. Miss Hocking's piano solos and Mr. Bartlett's singing being especially well received; in fact, almost every member on the program was heavily encored. That night for the first time the club retired early and after 11 o'clock, save for the snores of the Athenian Quartet, softly blended in a harmonious serenade, all was quiet in the corridors of Hotel Virginia.

At New Market we, of course, expected a hearty welcome and received even more

than we looked for. The Presbyterian church where the concert was held was closely packed with an intelligent and sympathetic audience. Naturally, the boys did their best. The quartet, with its ridiculous encores, especially aroused enthusiasm. Mrs. Tatum, with rare courtesy, entertained the young men, later in the evening, at her home, a reception which was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present. Old acquaintances were renewed, and many new and lasting friendships formed, so that all were ready to vote at the hour of departure that no more pleasant evening could have been spent anywhere. The morning light revealed the surprising fact that many college colors which had gradually been decreasing in length, now appeared entirely shorn of their gallant streamers or disappeared entirely. But we all know that boys are careless about leaving things lying around.

The good people of New Market very kindly entertained the club as at Jonesboro in private homes, thus reducing expenses to the minimum, and at the same time greatly increasing the pleasure of the stay.

The 10 o'clock train bore us off, next morning, to Knoxville, where, after a good dinner together, the members were again courteously entertained at private homes, and after a day spent very pleasantly about the city, the concert opened promptly at 8:15 to a good audience in Market Hall and in spite of the fact that many of the members were in wretched voice on account of continued singing, and Mr. Bartlett was practically unable to sing at all, the audience seemed to appreciate the program thoroughly, particularly the quartet, quintet, and Mr. Dilopulo's songs in various foreign and barbaric tongues; in fact wherever the club went, his entertaining singing, with its suggestion of the weird always brought down the house, and formed one of the most unique features of the program.

The next morning saw the jolly crowd pick up its bag and baggage and board the Maryville train with college songs upon its lips, well satisfied with itself and the rest of the world, and glad enough despite the pleasure of the trip, to see at length the cupola of the dear old college building loom up against the drizzly sky.

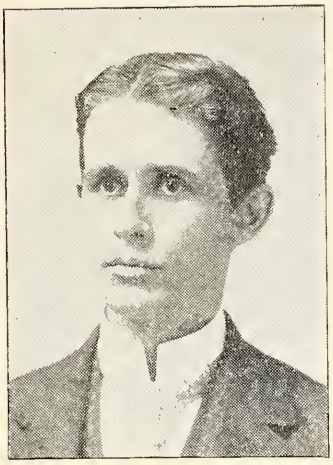
Thus, amid uproarious shouts of welcome and general good feeling, the trip ended.

Before leaving this subject, some mention is suitable of our highly esteemed manager and leader, Prof. J. G. Newman. It is no more than fair to say that he has been the master spirit of the enterprise, and to him more than any other has been due the honor of its successful completion. It is quite safe to say that but for him Maryville would not have seen a glee club for ten years to come, and therefore he is deservedly one of the most popular professors in the College. We take this opportunity likewise to thank all friends of the College who have in any way aided us, either by financial support or personal effort in helping to bring the club to public notice.

The press notices were very favorable, and a sample is given taken from the Morristown Gazette:

"The concert given by the Maryville Glee Club, of Maryville College, at the Opera House, Wednesday evening last, was a delightful and highly creditable affair. The program consisted of glees, vocal solos, quartets, piano solos, quintets, and double quartets. The club constitutes a fine musical combination, and, as amateurs, they are in the forefront. A feature of special note was the singing in six languages by Mr. George Dilopulo, of Athens, Greece."

On March 24, Prof. E. B. Waller delivered a lecture upon the subject of "Health Hints" before the students in the College Chapel. The six points emphasized were: Pure air, suitable food, suitable clothing, exercise, cleanliness, and good habits.



HUBERT S. LYLE, CLASS OF '99.
President of the Bartlett Hall Building Association.

PROPOSED PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR BARTLETT HALL.

The Bartlett Hall Building Association and the Y. M. C. A. of Maryville College ask from the Board of Directors of Maryville College the following things:

I. That the light, the heat, and the water for Bartlett Hall be furnished by the College without any expense to the Y. M. C. A.

II. That the salaries of the general secretary, the physical director, and the janitor be paid by the College.

III. That the Y. M. C. A. be allowed to control and manage Bartlett Hall forever, or as long as the Y. M. C. A. exists in the College as a Y. M. C. A. organization.

IV. (1.) That the Y. M. C. A. shall elect a "Board of Managers," who shall have the entire control and management of Bartlett Hall, with the understanding that the Board of Directors of the College shall have the power to approve or veto any action taken by said "Board of Managers."

(2.) That the "Board of Managers" shall elect the general secretary, the physical director, and the janitor: and shall fix their salaries after the Board of Directors shall have made the necessary appropriation therefor.

V. (1.) That the "Board of Managers" shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., which meeting shall be held during the first week of April of each year.

(2.) The members of the said Board shall hold office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

(3.) That the said Board shall be composed of five (5) members, two (2) from the faculty, and three (3) from the Y. M. C. A.

4. That the "Board of Managers" shall have power to organize itself, and shall meet regularly once each month.

VI. That all revenues of Bartlett Hall, derived from rents and from other sources, shall be controlled and expended by the "Board of Managers."

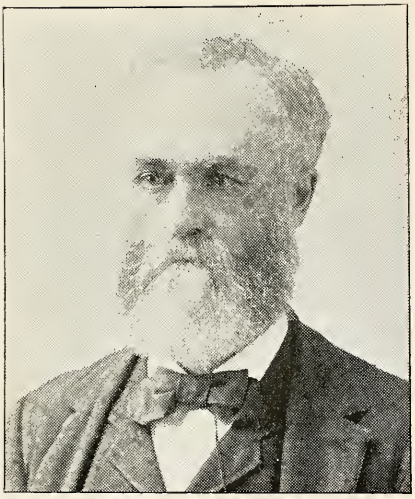
VII. That the "Board of Managers" shall make an annual written report to the Board of Directors of the College at their meeting in May.

VIII. That the Board of Directors shall guarantee to the Y. M. C. A. the aforesaid rights and privileges.

The plan of management of Bartlett Hall, which is here presented, is now in the hands of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors. This committee will make a report at the next meeting of the Board in May.

The fundamental principle of any plan adopted should be to give the Y. M. C. A. the utmost responsibility and trust in managing their building. This principle is important for two reasons: First, as an acknowledgment of the diligent work done by the Y. M. C. A. in securing the building; and, second, that duties imposed may generate a greater feeling of responsibility in future members of our organization. Our long desired home for Christian work in the College is now nearing completion, and the present interest in the work will be best conserved for coming members by giving us and them the largest possible share in the control of the building. To us the plan presented does not seem to ask too much, and we trust that the trustees will act favorably upon it, or, at least, make no radical change in the principle involved.

Hubert S. Lyle,
President of Bartlett Hall Building Association.



MAJOR WILL A. McTEER,
Treasurer of the Bartlett Hall Building Association.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

BY HON. WILL A. MCTEER.

The practice of law is one of the noblest of callings. In this, however, a distinction should be drawn between the true lawyer and the pettifogger. A good lawyer will not act dishonorably. The ethics of the profession forbids it. The pettifogger, who resorts to falsehood and dishonesty, as well as all kinds of mean tricks in order to carry a point, brings undeserved reproach on the profession at large.

Many persons look on him as a professional standard. In the same way many look to the hypocrite as the standard of Christianity. The hypocrite is not a Christian at all. Neither is the pettifogger a lawyer. He may have a knowledge of the law and make much use of it, just as the hypocrite may have a knowledge of the Bible and make much use of it. Both are pretenders in their practice and conduct.

There is a strong temptation presented to the practitioner to do dishonorable things. The profession deals largely with wrong, and when conducted on the true plane, the work is that of correcting wrongs.

It is frequent that when a pious-faced church-member gets into trouble with his neighbor, he employs the meanest pettifogger he can find, for the purpose and with the intent of resorting to any and all means, right or wrong, honorable or dishonorable, reputable or disreputable, for gaining the suit and punishing his adversary. If successful, he gloats over it, and lays the sin to the lawyer. A true lawyer loathes such clients. This class of clients do much to lower the standard of Christianity, especially among the legal profession.

A minister once asked a pious lawyer why it was that there appeared to be a tendency toward skepticism in the legal profession. The reply was, that if the minister could sit in the consultation room and hear the efforts made on the part of persons of high standing in the church demanding that the attorney should do dishonest and mean things in the name of his profession, the client to reap the fruits, he would easily understand that the man who looks to church members as the standard of Christianity, would quickly drift into skepticism and infidelity.

The legal profession has been severely criticised by some, because the guilty are defended. Such criticism comes only from narrow-minded persons, who are unable to draw the distinction between the person accused of a crime and the crime itself. Even a guilty person has rights, and his rights should be protected. The lawyer does not defend the crime, but the person accused of a crime. The law presumes the accused to be innocent until guilt is proven in a legitimate way. The rules governing the admission of evidence are the accumulated wisdom growing out of centuries of practice.

There is nothing grander or nobler than the rule under our English and American jurisprudence that no one can be put on trial on a criminal charge without an attorney, learned in the law, to make defense for him. The accused may be without money or influence and as guilty and vile, as friendless and helpless as the woman

taken in adultery, and yet he must have counsel to plead his cause. If unable to employ one, the Court will assign an attorney to make the defense for him. The criminal class often do not know anything of their rights. They do not know the weight of crime. They have often been taught from childhood that crime is a virtue. This is so especially in regard to the crime of murder. The children in many homes have been taught that it is manly to fight, to defend themselves, and to take life It is right that crime should be punished. The preservation of society and of the commonwealth demands that restraining punishment shall be administered. The guilt of the accused must be determined in a fair and honorable way, and the punishment administered in the manner required by law.

It is unprofessional for the lawyer to stir up suits. Some practitioners do this, but it is the work of the pettifogger and not the lawyer. In fact, this is an offense called barratry, for which the guilty should be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

Here again the conscientious lawyer can do much good. Two citizens have a misunderstanding, and it grows into a quarrel They each go to their lawyers, and generally carry their hot blood with them, for the purpose of entering into a lawsuit and punishing the adversary. The good lawyer can see at once that there is no reason for a suit. He can advise a settlement better for both and the legal rights of each can be maintained. This is often done.

Young people see the lawyer at the bar and hear him make his argument. The conclusion is that such is his work. This is a very great mistake. It is part of his work, but only the foam. It is the hod-carrier emptying the mortar. The work is done in the office, in collecting and arranging the facts in an orderly way, and in searching and examining authorities and properly noting them. He must keep posted on subjects generally, and the law with current decisions in particular.

Some of the best lawyers are by no means attractive speakers. In fact the fluent speakers are frequently the poorest lawyers. They rely on the flow of language, and lose sight of the principles of law.

Among lawyers there is a high standard of professional courtesy. They meet and clash in their cases, but when the clash is over there is a courtesy that is admirable.

The purpose of the law is to uphold the right, condemn the wrong, protect the weak against the strong, defend the innocent, and punish the guilty. If the lawyer is on the side that is in the wrong, it is his duty to represent his client, not to defend the wrong. There is a lawyer to represent the other side and bring out the facts. Thus the right and the wrong are determined Both sides are developed in a systematic, orderly way, before an impartial court, and justice is then administered accordingly.

In God's plan there are different callings. The profession of law is one of these. Consecrated lawyers can do much in advancing the cause of righteousness—sometimes more effectually than the ministry itself. It is God's purpose to have lawyers, doctors, ministers, teachers, farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and other professions and trades. We mistake when we think that God does not call us into the field where he can accomplish most for him.

The writer had no thought of practicing law as a vocation until it appeared that everything else was cut off from him, and the law alone was open. He then started timidly, then fell in love with the profession. He now feels that it was God that led him into it, and that it was the divine will that he should lead that life, as much so as if he had been called to the gospel ministry.

This number of The Monthly is double the usual size, and students should give those merchants who advertise in it the benefit of their patronage. The total number of subscribers is 863, of whom more than 500 have already paid. How many of the remainder will do likewise during the present month?

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

BY DR. S. C. DICKEY.

Having spent ten days in Maryville holding evangelistic meetings with the students, I am asked to give "some impressions of the College." It is not for me, therefore, to refer to the history of the College, nor to tell of the wonderful opportunities open to her by reason of her location—near the health-giving mountains of Eastern Tennessee—but rather to give my impressions of the present faculty and students as I have observed them during my sojourn.

It is a well-known fact that no community is so liable to change as that of the College. This is true not only of its personnel but also of its spirit. Many an alumnus has visited his Alma Mater and gone away with a sad heart saying to himself, if not to others, "Ichabod." I have visited more than one so-called Christian College whose debating halls were closed, whose Greek fraternities were little more than dance clubs, and whose faculty had seemingly bidden farewell to discipline and to Christian oversight of those committed to their care, and upon whose teachers and students there seemed to have settled down to a Pharisaical deadness and lukewarmness towards evangelical faith and evangelistic effort.

It affords me, therefore, great pleasure to assure every friend of Maryville College that its present faculty and students are true to her founding and her history. I had not been in my room five minutes before I heard the stirring strains of "Throw Out the Life Line," as it was being sung by a band of students in another part of the building. And as our train rolled out of Maryville on that last morning, the students and teachers joined in a farewell of Christian song. With deep feeling I can testify that Maryville College of to-day is loyal to the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Nor does the type of Christian living found there correspond to what some call "piosity." The new and modern buildings with their equipment, all speak of progress and a visit to the class-rooms convinced me that modern methods of teaching were in vogue. Indeed, as I caught the spirit of both faculty and students, the Institution is characterized by loyalty to the Scriptures, practical and genuine sympathy with the present age, its needs and its opportunities.

The deepest impression which Maryville College made upon me was that of its great service to the Northern Church in the South. Having lately received more than $200,000 from the Fayerweather estate, Maryville easily leads in the matter of endowment all of our other colleges in the South.

No one can study the problem of the union of the Northern and Southern Churches without concluding that Maryville College must needs prove a mighty factor. It behooves the Northern Church, therefore, to render to Maryville every assistance in its power.

Long life to Maryville College as long as she is conducted on the same lines as to-day!

The officers elected by the A. S. Society for the last quarter of the year were as follows:

President.—H. C. Rimmer.

Vice President.—S. T. Miser.

Corresponding Secretary.—M. W. Ervin.

Secretary.—S. D. McMurry.

Censors.—Fred. Caldwell, W. A. Walker and W. Sabin.

We are indebted to Prof. W. O. Garner, of the Normal Institute of Maryville, for the loan of photographs from which plates have been made for The Monthly. One of these pictures, Abram's Falls, appears in this number. Professor Garner is an enthusiastic lover of our mountain scenery, and has a large collection of beautiful views which he has taken during his summer vacations.

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

Cash received to Apr. 1, 1899 . . $11,170.25

Yet needed to complete and furnish, 3,000

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

Cash receipts from March to July, 1896, were:

47	F. S. Campbell	$ 5 00
48	Prof. R. C. Jones	25 00
49	Dr. S. W. Boardman	25 00
50	S. S. Presb. Ch., Dover	10 00
51	First Presb. Ch., Scranton, Pa.	40 00
52	Prof. H. A. Goff	20 00
53	E. E. S., 2nd Presb. Ch., Scranton	11 00
54	Robert P. Walker	10 00
55	Second Presb. Ch., Chattanooga	25 00
56	Fannie F. Randolph	10 00
57	Rev. Albert Erdman	15 51
58	S. S., 14th St. Presb Ch., New York	38 97
59	F. A. Penland	10 00
60	Central Presb. Ch., Auburn, N. Y.	50 00
61	Beatrice Gray	1 00
62	Charles N. Magill	2 00
63	Lewis F. Esselstyn, Teheran, Persia	10 00
64	University Place Presb. Ch., N. Y.	30 78
65	Cash	1 00
66	Kin Takahashi	1 60
67	John Clarke	1 00
68	Rev. B. B. Bigler	1 00
69	Mrs. A. A. Wilson	5 00
70	Ed. S. Johnson	9 75
71	J. A. Magill	10 00
72	Ever Ready Circle of King's Daughters, Rochester	5 00
73	Maryville Westminster League	10 00
74	Rev. John S. Eakin	5 00
75	S. S. Second Presb. Ch., Chattanooga	20 00

Cash receipts for March, 1899:

417	Edith Goddard	1 00
418	Thomas Hunter	10 00
419	S. S. Brick Ch., Rochester, N. Y.	32 60
420	Mabel Gregory	1 00
421	Carrie F. Brause	4 50
422	E. Bruce Smith	5 00
423	Rev. C. A. Duncan	25 00
424	H. T. Hamilton	1 00
425	Rev. J. H. McConnell	20 00
426	Cash	10
427	Will. Thornton	1 00
428	Prof. J. H. M. Sherrell	50 00
429	Prof. H. A. Goff	40 00
430	Dr. S. W. Boardman	30 00
431	Prof. I. A. Gaines	10 00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. APRIL, 1899. NO. 8.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,
Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

W. S. Rose is in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Troop J, at Manila.

The Glee Club took with them on their trip 800 copies of the March Monthly and distributed them widely.

Mrs. Edward Montgomery, of Manningtion, W. Va., is visiting her mother, Mrs Crawford, on College Hill.

An entertainment was given on Thursday evening, April 6, under the auspices of Mrs. West and Miss Perine.

Robert Rose, one of our former students, is now a member of the Junior class at Oberlin College, at Oberlin, O.

Two families have lately moved to Maryville on account of the College and climate from two widely-separated States—Florida and Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday, April 4, Mr. W. K. Matthews, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A of the South, addressed the students in the College Chapel. He stated that the young men of to-day had many problems before them—commercial, political, social and religious problems. The Y. M. C. A. is helping the young men who are to solve these problems by providing for their physical, social and religious development. The Y. M. C. A. is a religious organization, with secular agencies.

Messrs. Martin and Orville Post, brothers of R. W. Post and Helen Post, have recently come to Maryville from St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. They will soon be joined by their mother and sisters, and make Maryville their home.

Field day will probably be May 12, and a large number of students ought to participate in the different events. Some of the records given below should be broken

Putting 16-pound shot, 36 feet 4 inches, Joe L. Jones.

Throwing 16-pound hammer, 78 feet 2 inches, J. N. Davis.

Pole vault, 8 feet 10 inches, T. W. Belk.

Throwing base ball, 117 yards, Donald McDonald.

Forty yards' dash, 5 seconds, W. S Green, Donald McDonald.

One hundred yards' dash, 10½ seconds. E. M. King.

Four hundred and forty yards' dash, 56 seconds, J. L. Jones.

Mile run, 4 minutes 40 seconds, R. G Levering.

Standing high jump, 4 feet 6 inches, T. W. Belk.

Standing broad jump, 10 feet 5¼ inches, T. W. Belk.

Standing hop, step and jump, 30 feet 4 inches, T. W. Belk.

Standing three jumps, 31 feet 3 inches, T. W. Belk.

Running high jump, 5 feet 1 inch, J. B Jones.

Running broad jump, 19 feet 6½ inches, George A. Malcom.

Running hop, step and jump, 42 feet ½ inch, T. W. Belk.

High kick, 8 feet 6¾ inches, R. K. Beatty, J. L. Jones.

The Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its fourth annual meeting in Maryville April 12, 13 and 14 by invitation of the Chilhowee and Tuesday Clubs. The following is a program of its sessions:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Morning Session—9:30 O'clock.

Invocation .....Mrs. C. J. McClung

Report of Credentials Committee.

Address of welcome....Miss M. E. Henry

Response .....Mrs. W. D. Beard

Report of Recording Secretary.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Report of Auditor.

Three-Minute Reports of Club.

Report of the George Washington National University..Mrs. E. O. Thorndike

Afternoon Session—2 O'clock.

(Conducted by Herbert Club, Knoxville.)
Mrs. McKinney, Chairman.

1. Is There a Science of Education? .....Mrs. J. C. Tyler

Discussion.

2. Present Laws on Our Statute Books Concerning Education..... .....Prof. Charles Turner

Evening Session—8 O'clock.

Musicale.

In charge of Mrs. John Lamar Meek.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Morning Session—9:30 O'clock.

Reports of Chairmen of Standing Committees.

Educational.....Miss Bloomstine
(University of Nashville.)

Traveling Libraries..Miss Kate R. [illegible]

Reciprocity and University Extension..
Mrs. J. M. Greer, Mrs. Sam. McKinney

Household Economics..Miss Mary Temple

Badges and Pins....Miss Frances Church

Constitution and By-Laws..... .....Mrs. J. G. Richardson

State Chairman of Correspondence, G. F. W. C., Mrs. Mary L. Beecher.

Afternoon Session—2 O'clock.

Music.

1. Obligations of the Woman Citizen.. .....Mrs. Tift (deceased)
(Read by Mrs. C. N. Simmons.)

2. Civics. An address delivered before the Evanston Woman's Club by William A. Giles, Vice President of National Civics Association.

Evening Session—8 O'clock.

Music.

Nature Study in the Public Schools. Recommended by Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, in his Annual Report.

1. Nature Study in the Schools..... .....Miss Bloomstine

2. Art in the Schools: Its Value in Education.....Jessie Kirkpatrick Bowman

Music.

3. Music in the Schools: Its Influence as an Educational Factor...Mrs. A. Miller

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Morning Session—9:30 O'clock.

Business Meeting.

Open Discussion by the Presidents of All Federated Clubs.

Topics: Methods of Club Work. The Relation of Club Work to Public Education.

Afternoon Session—2 O'clock.

Music.

1. Compulsory Education.

2. Industrial Conditions of the Age. .....Mrs. R. D. Wilson

3. Farm-house and Domestic Industries. .....Mrs. Candace Wheeler

Evening Session—8 O'clock.

Music.

1. Traveling Libraries...Mrs. I. A. Gaines
2. Lessons Learned from Humble Sources.....Will Allen Dromgoole

"America."

The series of lectures to be delivered in adjoining towns by members of the faculty has been successfully inaugurated, and is now in progress. The subjects of the lectures are as follows:

"Some Historic Characters Whom I Have Met," Dr. Boardman.

"The Valley of Mexico," Professor Wilson.

"Two Great Cities, London and Paris," Professor Waller.

"The Average Boy," Professor Goff.

"Cultivation of the Memory," Professor Barnes.

"Demosthenes," Professor Sherrill.

"The Poet and Prophet," Professor Newman.

The schedule of places and dates is:

Bearden, March 31, and April 14 and 28

Belle Avenue Church, Knoxville, April 7, April 28, and May 12.

Dandridge, April 14 and 28, and May 12.

Hebron, April 7 and 21, and May 5.

Madisonville, April 7 and 21, and May 5

New Market, April 21, and May 1.

Rockford, April 14, 21 and 28.

White Pine, March 31, April 14 and 28.

BASE-BALL.

The Maryville Base Ball Team this season is one of the strongest that the College ever had. The men all have the '99 rules down pat, and play with all the vim and understanding of the national pennant winners. Saturday afternoon, April 1, the team went over to Knoxville to meet at Baldwin Park the team from the American Temperance University at Harriman.

From the specimens of playing that were shown by the boys from the temperance town, the spectators were able to infer that they knew about as much of base ball as an Esquimo does of an Easter bonnet. The Knoxville Journal says:

"In the first inning the McCormicks made nine runs: in the third inning the score was eighteen to nothing, and in the fourth it was worse than ever before, ad infinitum. The Harriman aggregation saw they were up against it, and played the game wearily to a finish, while the small boys and fans on the bleachers poked fun at the temperance town boys until they were ashamed of themselves.

"The scorer's chalk gave out in the fourth inning, and he has not yet made the computation which will show how many times the Maryville boys chased themselves around the bags, while Harriman was dered a tender in the shape of a tender egg, a goose egg, an Easter egg which they took back home with them last night."

The final score was 29 to 4. Special mention deserves to be made of the fine work of the battery. "Hooky" Everett, our little pitcher, who last year struck out whole teams at will, found many easy victims; and Ira McTeer, who can take in a cannon ball as easy as he picks the little horsehide off the bat. The batting record of the team was high, and infield work exceptionally fine.

Manager Turnbull and Captain Bartlett are good men for their positions, and have developed a team of which the College may be justly proud, and which should be stanchly supported by every loyal M. C. student.

It makes no difference — whether we live or die, we are in the presence of God. —Geo. Eliot.

Important to Students

We have an elegant line of samples for Tailor-Made Suits, and will guarantee a fit. The prices are all right.

Straw and Crush Hats—plenty of them. Call and see them.

We have now the best $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 Suits of Clothes in Tennessee.

Our Shoes at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 are excelled by none.

Our Stationery Department is as complete as you will find.

Come and see us, and we will treat you fair.

Your friends,

BITTLE, WEBB & CO.

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Firemann and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

THE OLD RELIABLE

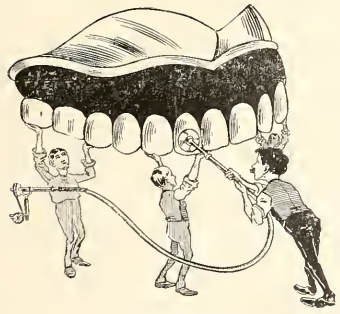
The Bank of Maryville, State Depository.

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

P. M. BARTLETT, Pres. WILL A. McTEER, V.-P.
JO. BURGER, Cashier. J. A. GODDARD, Ass't Cash.



d 'Phone No. 998.

WHY PAY MORE?

hen we do the best dental work in Knoxville: have the most illed operators in each department, use the best methods for e Pain ss Extraction of Teeth and guaranteed to please or und the oney, why should you go elsewhere until you ave given u. a fair trial?

SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.	$5.00 and up.
Gold Crowns.	3.50 "
Gold Fillings.	1.00 "
Porcelain Crowns.	3.00 "
Amalgam Fillings.	.50 "

Bridge Work a Specialty.

DR. HUFFAKER, 427½ Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Opposite Woodruff's.

Designated State Depositary.

DR. J. W. CATES, *President.*
T. F. COOPER, *Cashier.*
DR. T. F. DONALDSON, *Vice-President.*
JNO. M. CLARK, *Ass't Cashier.*

BANK OF BLOUNT COUNTY.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Does a General Banking Business.

Deals in and sells Exchange on all the principal cities. Solicits accounts of individuals, firms and corporations on the most favorable terms. Liberal treatment assured all customers.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, Fire-proof Vault.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits, no matter How Small.

If You Want

Only a $2.00 Hat or $2.00 Pair of Shoos, do not take just any old thing, but come to us and we will furnish you the best, most serviceable and stylish Shoes and Hats you ever saw for the money. Other goods in proportion. Yours to please,

Beaman Bros. & Co.

Palace Shoe and Hat Store.
No. 219 Gay Street,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

J. F. Rogers,

DEALER IN

Fruits, Candies and Vegetables.

AGENT FOR

Home Steam Laundry

Prompt and Satisfactory Work.

Laundry is sent twice every week and returned promptly.

Union Teachers' Agencies of America.

Rev L. D. Bass, D.D., Manager.

Pittsburg, Toronto, New Orleans, New York, Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver.

There are thousands of positions to be filled. We had over 8,000 vacancies during the past season. Teachers needed now to contract for next term. Unqualified facilities for placing teachers in every part or the United States and Canada. Principals, Superintendents, Assistants, Grade teachers, Public, Private, Art, Music, etc., wanted. Address all applications to Washington, D. C.

W. L. Bean. M. Clevell.

BEAN & CLEVELL,

Monuments, Tombstones and General Marble Dealer.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

902 South Gay St., Opp. Court-House.

MARYIVLLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. MAY, 1899. NUMBER 9.

FROM A STUDENT AT THE FRONT.

Iloilo, P. I., March 15, 1899.

I have thought of the dear old College many time since I left it last spring. While I am lying in my tent or walking my post at the dead hour of midnight, not knowing at what moment I might be picked off by a sly, treacherous insurgent, my mind often wanders back across the wide Pacific Ocean and the lofty Rocky Mountains to Maryville College, which is so dear to the hearts of all good students who have attended it. I have spent some of my happiest days in Maryville College, and I hope to spend many more happy days there in the future.

I will try to give a brief description of my trip to the Philippine Islands, and some of the most important things that I have seen since my arrival. I left Maryville at the close of school last year, and went to Nashville and joined the First Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers. We stayed at Nashville until June 10, when we were ordered to San Francisco to prepare to go to Manila. The trip across the plains, the Rocky Mountains, the desert and the high Sierra Nevadas was very interesting to those of us who had not taken the trip before. When we arrived at Denver, Col., we could see snow-covered mountains in the distance, and feel the cold breeze that came from them. It was the first snow that I had ever seen in mid-summer. We soon began to climb the mountains, with two engines pulling us. Winding and twisting through the Royal Gorge and across the swinging bridge between two almost perpendicular walls of rock, many hundred feet high, we reached the "Divide," and started across the Great Basin. The air was so cold that many of the boys wrapped themselves in their blankets to keep warm. When we reached the top of the Sierra Nevadas, and began the descent, the scenery was very picturesque and grand. The road that we were traveling passed through one of the richest gold mining districts in California. Much work had been done there, for the tops of some very large hills had been completely moved away. Passing on through rich fruit and wheat districts, we reached San Francisco. We received a warm reception when we arrived, and as we marched up Market Street (the principal street of San Francisco), half equipped, some even without shoes on their feet, and many in their shirt sleeves, the people crowded the sidewalks and cheered us until they were hoarse. Cannons boomed and whistles blew in all parts of the city. When we reached our place of encampment we found that it was a vacant lot of coarse sand, which was damp and cold. The climate of San Francisco is very cold and foggy during the early part of the summer. We were compelled to sleep on this cold, wet sand for many weeks, and a great number of the boys died of colds, pneumonia and other diseases caused by exposure to the inclement weather.

The First Tennessee Regiment was not ordered to Manila until October, and we went aboard the transport Zealandia on the 30th of that month. About 3 P.M. we steamed out through the Golden Gate with the band playing appropriate pieces. All were gay and cheerful, but before daylight the next morning the sea became rough, and the boys began to think of "Home, Sweet Home." I woke up during the night, and some of the boys were cursing Uncle Sam, some saying things about the Maine that would not look well in print: some, between their convulsions, were wishing the boat would sink, and some were on deck delivering up their suppers and dinners of the previous day to the fishes. Many were sick all the way to Honolulu, where we stopped three days to take on coal. Honolulu is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen. It is more like a beautiful picture than a real city. It is situated at the base of an extinct volcano. The houses are built according to modern plans, and every lawn is nothing less than a small tropical park. Beautiful flowers grow everywhere. I spent one day in the mountains back of the city. The scenery was wild and beautiful. The third day we weighed anchor and steamed out again into the "ocean, wild and wide," and after eighteen days of monotony and idleness we reached that wonderful, much-talked-of seat

of war called Manila. We passed an active volcano, which is the first one that many of us had seen. As we passed through the China Sea we were caught in some very rough weather, and the boat rocked like a piece of cork. The China Sea is nearly always very rough, and is much dreaded by sailors.

We entered Manila Bay at sunset, and the still body of water lay before us like a large lake or inland sea. We began to look for Manila, but we were informed by the sailors that it would be several hours before we could even see it. About 9 P.M. we saw the electric lights along the coast and near the mouth of the Pasag River. As we were steaming up the Bay, suddenly a large, black-looking monster appeared near us, and threw a powerful searchlight on us. It was so powerful that it dazzled us, and we could not see until our eyes were accustomed to the intense light. This was one of Dewey's battleships on patrol duty, examining everything that came into the Bay. After a few signals, we dropped anchor about a mile from shore, and remained there a week before going ashore. On the 5th of December we were loaded on lighters or junks and towed ashore, after being cooped up on the water thirty-six days. We pitched tents outside the city, near the beach.

The city is divided into two parts by the Pasag River. One part is called Old Manila and is surrounded by a high stone wall. This part of the city is composed of Spanish residences, cathedrals, government buildings, arsenals and barracks. The streets are so narrow that it is almost impossible for two wagons to pass each other. Everything looks very old, and has the appearance of having seen better days. The stone wall is so old that it is covered with moss and weeds. The big cathedrals look very old and gray or black on the outside. In many places I have seen bushes growing out of the crevices in the wall. The city wall has a moat around it, partly filled by decaying vegetation and stagnant water. As one stands and looks at the old, gray city he is carried back many centuries, and can call it nothing more appropriate than a relict of the dark ages.

The natives live in bamboo houses, thatched with palm leaves, which make them resemble a large cornshock or a haystack. The population is composed of Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos. The Filipinos belong to the Malay race, and are very small, but quick and strong. They have faces "ugly enough to stop an eight-day clock or a freight train." When we arrived at Manila the insurgent army had the city completely surrounded on all sides except the side next to the Bay. Their outposts were only a few yards from the outposts of the American forces. They were quiet and peaceable, but would not allow an American to cross their lines without a pass from Aguinaldo. Major General Otis posted his proclamation concerning the government of the Philippines, and the insurgents were not satisfied with it, and formed a government of their own at Malolos, with Aguinaldo as chief or president. They became more hostile every day, until February 4, when they attacked the American forces all along the line. Taps had just sounded, and many of the soldiers were sleeping on their cots when the battle began. An orderly rode by, going to the regimental headquarters, and said, "Prepare for a call to arms, for we expect trouble to-night." In a few minutes I heard the firing of rifles, and a little later the boom of light artillery. The boys jumped up, dressed as quickly as possible, threw on their canteens, haversacks and side-arms, and were soon in line ready for the command to march. Soon another orderly galloped by to tell the Colonel to bring out the regiment. The command was given to go forward, and the regiment marched out to the outskirts of the city, and waited for further orders. We were held in reserve until noon the following day (February 5), when we were sent to reinforce the Fourteenth Regulars. When we reached the firing line the Mauser bullets were making a cold blue noise as they passed our heads. We formed on the left of the Regulars and charged across a bamboo bridge and on across a rice swamp. The bullets fell in showers, but the insurgents were several hundred yards away, and fortunately none of the Tennessee Regiment were hit. Eleven of the Fourteenth Regulars were killed in the charge. The insurgents were compelled to retreat, and soon the firing ceased. After the charge I was detailed, with many others, to go over the field and search for soldiers who might be wounded and need help. In one little opening among the bamboos, not larger than a tennis court, I found eight dead soldiers, all shot in the face or head. One poor fellow had struggled a great deal before death relieved him, and in his agony had smeared his face, hands and clothes with his own blood. Hope I shall never witness such a scene

again. We remained on the field until daylight next morning, when we were ordered back to camp for rest and sleep. Soon the order came to prepare to go to Iloilo. It is about three hundred miles from Manila, on an island called Panay, and is the second city in the Philippines in size. The Spanish soldiers abandoned it, and the insurgents took possession of it and refused to allow the Americans to land. General Miller had been there many weeks with a regiment of infantry and part of the Sixth Artillery, but had not been able to land. Dewey had sent the cruisers Boston and Petrel to bombard the city, but they were waiting for hostilities to begin, and when they heard that the battle had commenced at Manila they gave them twenty-four hours to surrender or move the women and children out of the city. We arrived during this time, and the Philippine flag was still flying and only a few hours remained for them to decide whether they were going to surrender or have the city bombarded. The European residents hoisted the flags of their respective nations to show where their property was located.

Suddenly black columns of smoke began to rise from different parts of the city, and two shots were fired from the old stone fort near the shore. The cruisers cleared for action and began the bombardment, which lasted about forty-five minutes. By this time the business part of the town was a mass of flames, and fires were breaking out around the outskirts. It could plainly be seen that the insurgents were setting the city on fire to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Americans. We were landed as quickly as possible and marched up the streets between burning buildings. The heat was so intense that it almost blistered out faces, and many times we had to double time to avoid falling walls. In some places our progress was interrupted by telegraph wires, the poles having burned down. When we reached the river which runs by the town the insurgents fired on us from the other side, where they had prepared trenches, and hit a marine, the ball passing through his leg. The afternoon was spent in driving them away from the city. We slept on the ground, without any dinner or supper, and had very little breakfast. We have driven the insurgents about three miles out into the country, and are waiting for reinforcements to drive them further away or compel them to surrender.

D. F. Coldiron, First Tenn., U. S. V.

CHARTER FOR Y. M. C. A.

State of Tennessee.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Be it known, That Hubert S. Lyle, Thomas Maguire, Howard M. Welsh, Thomas H. McConnell, and Richard M. Caldwell, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name and style of Young Men's Christian Association of Maryville College, the object being to encourage and maintain a Christian Association, as well as physical culture and athletics among the students and young people, members of and connected with Maryville College, at Maryville, Tenn., the support of public worship, the building of churches and chapels, and the maintenance of all missionary undertakings.

GENERAL POWERS.

The general powers of said corporation shall be to sue and be sued by the corporate name; to have and use a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure; if no common seal, then the signature of the name of corporation, by any duly authorized officer, shall be legal and binding; to purchase and hold, or receive by gift, bequest, or devise, in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of the corporate business, and also to purchase or accept any real estate in payment, or in part payment, of any debt due to the corporation, and sell the same; to establish by-laws and make all rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws and constitution deemed expedient for the management of corporate affairs; and to appoint such subordinate officers and agents, in addition to a president and secretary or treasurer, as the business of the corporation may require; designate the name of the office, and fix the compensation of the officer.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The said five or more corporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of this charter in the office of the Secretary of the State, elect from their number a president, secretary, and treasurer, or the last two officers may be combined into one, said officers and the other corporators to constitute the first Board of Directors.

ELECTIONS.

In all elections each member to be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, and the result to be determined by

a majority of the votes cast. Due notice of any election must be given by advertisement in a newspaper, personal notice to the members, or a day stated on the minutes of the Board six months preceding the election.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Directors shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any member. The corporation may establish branches in any other county in the State.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors may have the power to increase the number of Directors to seven or ten, if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such increase, and the first or any subsequent Board of Directors may have the power to elect other members, who, on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators equally with the original corporators.

PREREQUISITE TO MEMBERSHIP.

The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the treasury shall be a prerequisite for membership, or, if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid; and a failure thus to pay shall, in the discretion of the directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member.

TERM OF OFFICE.

The term of all officers may be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years. All officers hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

NO DIVIDEND OF PROFITS.

The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which this charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends or profits shall be divided among the members.

HOW DISSOLVED.

The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for purposes not of individual profit, first providing for corporate debts.

A violation of any of the provisions of the charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution, at the instance of the State.

MODIFIED OR AMENDED.

This charter is subject to modification or amendment; and in case said modification or amendment is not accepted, corporate business is to cease, and the assets and property, after payment of debts, are to be conveyed, as aforesaid, to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not of individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared, shall be determined in a meeting of the members especially called for that purpose, and only those voting in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation.

MEANS NOT TO BE EMPLOYED FOR OTHER OBJECTS.

The means, assets, income, or other property of the corporation shall not be employed, directly or indirectly, for any other purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate object of its creation, and by no implication or construction shall it possess the power to issue notes or currency, deal in currency, notes, or coin, buy and sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate purposes.

EXPULSION AND LIABILITY.

Expulsion shall be the only remedy for the non-payment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the member for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors.

We, the undersigned, apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a charter of incorporation, for the purposes and with the powers declared in the foregoing instrument.

Witness our hands, the 11th day of March, 1899.

Hubert S. Lyle,
Thomas Maguire,
Howard M. Welsh,
Thomas H. McConnell,
Richard M. Caldwell.

State of Tennessee, Blount County.

Personally appeared before me, Benj. Cunningham, Clerk of the County Court for the county and State aforesaid, Hubert S. Lyle, Thomas Maguire, Howard M. Welsh, Thomas H. McConnell, Richard M. Caldwell, with each of whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein expressed.

Witness my hand and official seal, at office, in Maryville, this 11th day of March, 1899.

Benj. Cunningham,
Clerk County Court.

Register's Office.

State of Tennessee, Blount County.

Received the foregoing instrument for record the 11th day of March, 1899, at 8 o'clock A.M.

Noted in Note Book C, page 66, and recorded in Book of Corporations, Vol. 1, page 144.

Witness my hand, at office, this 16th day of March, 1899. Charles E. Kidd, Register.

State of Tennessee.

I, William S. Morgan, Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, do certify that the foregoing instrument, with the certificate of acknowledgment of probate and registration, was filed in my office for registration on the 20th day of March, 1899, and recorded on the 20th day of March, 1899, in Corporation Record Book "O O," in said office, on page 316.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my official signature, and, by order of the Governor affixed the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee, at the Department of State, in the city of Nashville, on this 20th day of March, 1899.

William S. Morgan, Secretary of State.

I, Charles E. Kidd, Register for Blount County, do certify that the above certificate was filed in my office for registration March 21, 1899, and was registered in Corporation Book, Vol. 1, page 147, March 21, 1899. Charles E. Kidd, Register Blount County.

WINONA.

The Winona Assembly and Summer School has won for itself the recognition of being the largest enterprise of its kind managed by Presbyterians. It will soon enter upon the fifth season, and a brief review of its history, as well as a glance into plans for the future, will show how wonderfully God has blessed the efforts to establish an institution of its character, dedicated to him and the enlargement of his work.

It is located two miles east of Warsaw, Ind., one hundred and twenty miles north of Indianapolis, and one hundred and ten miles east of Chicago. Warsaw forms the junction of the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Michigan Division of the Big Four System. A special train on the Pennsylvania Road runs from Winona Lake to Warsaw at frequent intervals, meeting all north and south-bound trains. While all trains, except the Limited on the Pennsylvania Line, stop at the Winona Lake station, near the entrance to the Park. A canal one-half mile in length connects the lake with Warsaw; the boat landing is but a short distance from the Big Four station.

Organized in the beginning as a Synodical work, Winona has grown until it has assumed national proportions, and its value has been indorsed by the Church at large. The General Assembly has met there twice, while many State and inter-State meetings have found it admirably equipped for large gatherings. Some select it annually. The desire and aim which prompted its organization have ever been paramount in its development and enlargement, namely, that of making it a religious, educational and social center for the Church.

It is not a speculation scheme in any sense. All profits above interest on bonds and stock will be invested in improvements. When necessary outlay for that purpose has been made, Home Missions will become Winona's beneficiary. The natural advantages are unsurpassed for beauty and adaptability. The lake is about three miles in length, irregular in shape, varying in width from three-fourths of a mile to two miles. It affords ample facilities for fishing, bathing and rowing. Small steamboats make daily trips round the lake for the pleasure of those who prefer that means of enjoying the water to rowing. Stretching back from the lake some distance is the park, whose natural attractiveness has been enhanced by the landscape gardener. Forest trees abound, flowers grow in profusion, lily ponds are dotted here and there, while rustic seats and trailing vines form many restful nooks. The splendid walks and driveways make bicycling a favorite exercise. Other recreation is provided for by the tennis courts and croquet and ball grounds. Athletic sports are encouraged, and directed by competent instructors. Conspicuous among Winona's attractions, if indeed not the most prominent, is the large number of mineral springs found in all parts of the grounds. Some of these have been analyzed and found to contain superior medicinal properties. The springs are used altogether for drinking purposes, while the water-works supply the cottages with water for household purposes. During the last year a sewerage system was completed, which enlarges the conveniences of the homes and insures perfect sanitation. Many

neat and comfortable cottages line the terraces, which rise above the park and overlook the lake. The number of cottages will be increased this year by the erection of new ones. A grocery store, drug store, laundry and dairy are centered about the business block; the Warsaw markets are near by; so, altogether, housekeeping at Winona is rendered easy by all conveniences people find at home. For those who come for a short stay, or prefer boarding, two large and well furnished hotels, boarding houses and restaurants provide ample accommodations at reasonable prices.

Winona's Auditorium is one of the finest to be found anywhere, not alone at summer assemblies. It has a seating capacity of two thousand, with a gallery extending half way round the building. An incline floor, with opera chairs, and a large stage add to its completeness. The sides are so arranged that they can be lifted, thus giving perfect circulation of air during warm weather. No one is ever forced to remain away because of discomfort or heat.

One of the most important additions during the past year is the Lyman Marshall Home for Home Missionaries. It is a commodious, cheerful home of twenty or more rooms, and was largely the gift of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Marshall, of Collinsville, Ill., other friends adding to their generous donation. It is named for Mr. Marshall's father, Rev. Lyman Marshall, who for many years served faithfully as a Home Missionary. Missionaries whose salaries do not exceed $1,000 are entitled to its benefits. Everything except meals is provided for their comfort, free of charge. An outline of the program for the season of '99, which opens July 4, will give a comprehensive idea of the many advantages offered to those seeking rest, pleasure, intellectual and spiritual uplift.

The Summer School represents in its faculty eighteen leading colleges and universities of the Central West and South. Dr. S. T. Wilson is to be the representative of Maryville College. Special courses are offered in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, mathematics, natural sciences, history, music, literature, manual training, pedagogy, psychology, sociology, drawing, kindergarten study, physical culture, oratory and expression, cooking, biology and the fine arts. The most important addition to the Summer School is the removal of the biological station of the Indiana University from Turkey Lake to Winona. It is expected one hundred and twenty-five students will be enrolled for this course, which will be given by Professor Eigenman, of the Indiana University, who has permanent charge of the station. Dr. W. P. Kane, President of the Summer School, is a man of large leadership and executive ability, and is eminently fitted to successfully manage an organization so unique and far-reaching as it is proving to be.

The Assembly program will open with a patriotic celebration in keeping with the Fourth of July. Governor Mount and United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, have promised to be present and speak. Some of the most brilliant lecturers and speakers before the public are engaged for the dates which are to follow. Among them are Bishop McCabe, who will speak Grand Army day; Rev. Sam Jones, Mr. Leon Vincent, President Jenkins, of the Indianapolis University; Dr. George W. Briggs, Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett. Miss Katharine Oliver, the Scotch dialect reader; Alton Packard, the cartoonist; Charles Montanille Flower, the impersonator, and Signor Bosco, the prestidigitateur, will also appear. There will be illustrated lectures on Japan, Manila and the Philippines, and other interesting subjects. The Edison Projectoscope will provide two evenings.

The musical attractions will present a pleasing variety. The Rock Band, of England, will give two entertainments. An orchestra will be present for the season and will not only be heard in the Auditorium, but throughout the park in the afternoons.

The Cincinnati College of Music will furnish instructors for the Musical Department of the Summer School and provide musical evenings each week for the program. Celebrated artists will be secured for concerts and oratorios. The Bible School, which follows immediately at the close of the Summer School and Assembly, will open August 16 and continue ten days. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman has charge of the Bible School and has invited a number of the leading preachers and Bible teachers of the country to assist him. It is believed Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, will be present. If he is in this country, there is no doubt but he will come West for the Bible School. Dr. George Purves, of Princeton; Dr. Moorehead, of Xenia; Professor Moore, of the Southern Theological Seminary; Dr. Torrey, of Chicago; Dr. Carron, of Brooklyn; Mr. John Willis Baer, of Boston, and others of equal note

have promised to assist. The Indiana Y. W. C. A. Encampment will be held at the time the Bible School meets. Ministers, lay workers and all who are engaged and interested in the promotion of Christian activity and the deepening of their spiritual lives, can not afford to miss this conference. Over two thousand attended last year and gave evidence of the benefit they derived.

Evident as has been Winona's prosperity in the past, there is every reason to believe a greater future is before her. Established lines of work will be enlarged and strengthened, while new departures will be made. One which seems not far off is the establishing of a preparatory winter school of the highest grade with military and normal attachments. This will in no way interfere with the Summer School, but will be a separate concern. It is the purpose to have a Federation of Colleges, some of which are represented in the Summer School. This school will be conducted like any preparatory school, except that instead of preparing one for college only, it will be affiliated with and have its work accepted by many colleges. Winona with all its interests should have and is receiving the support of loyal Presbyterians, who covet its advancement in every way.

FROM PORTO RICO,

San Juan, P. R., April 17, 1899.

Mr. Editor:—Having once been a student of Maryville College, and still feeling an interest in it, I send you a short description of our new territory, Porto Rico.

San Juan is situated on the southwestern part of the island, the larger part being on a peninsula. The city has very small, narrow streets, and the houses are seldom over two stories high. The rich merchants, as a rule, live over their stores, and have very fine country houses in the suburbs, which they occupy in summer. These houses are now occupied by American families. In the center of the city is a "plaza," or large stone court, which has seats around the side for the accommodation of the public. Every Wednesday night the Porto Rican bands play their queer music here, and every Sunday night the American band gives a concert. Everybody attends these concerts, and it is here that you see the very best society on the island. Most all the larger and important stores face the "plaza." The Governor's palace is also situated here.

The climate is delightful in Porto Rico; a stiff breeze is always blowing, and there is only ten degrees difference between summer and winter.

The soil is very rich, and will yield three crops a year of wheat, corn and potatoes. In fact, everything that we have in the States in the way of vegetables, seems to grow here.

Palms, cocoanuts, bananas and oranges are here in abundance; also coffee, which ranks among the finest in the world.

Liquors and cigars are sold in all the grocery stores on the island, and at remarkably low prices.

The people do not buy dry goods here at stores, but depend entirely on a man that goes around with a basket with laces, linen, needles and buttons, etc.

All the saloons, or casinos as they are called, have gambling houses, which are always crowded. Then, there is cock-fighting (which is the national sport) every Sunday. Everybody gambles, from the priest down to the six or seven-year-old child. The priests are said to win more money at gambling than any one else.

Fruit is very cheap here—pineapples as big as one's head for three cents apiece; bananas, four for one cent, and oranges three for one cent.

The houses are very queer. In place of windows they have shutters, which you close at night, because it gets very cold here after 5 o'clock. The natives go in their house and close everything up; they have a peculiar dread of the night air.

If you enter a rich man's house on the island, you will be surprised to see how poorly it is furnished. The principal room is generally furnished with a table in the center of the room, with a pot of flowers on it, and on each side of the room is a row of chairs with high, straight backs. The only other furnishing is a large mirror hung on the wall, and another table, which is bare. The bedrooms are small, and are furnished with a bed devoid of mattresses, simply with a blanket laid over the springs, and over that are the sheets and another blanket, but a canopy or mosquito bar, made of muslin and tied back with ribbons, is supplied. The only other article is a washstand and a chair. But one thing can be said in their favor, and that is that everything is clean, except that there is a superabundance of fleas, which make one's life miserable.

The inhabitants of Porto Rico are of a red color, and look a great deal like the

American Indian. The Spaniards are purer blooded, and seem to be more intelligent. The lower classes are poor, ignorant and very dirty. They do not seem to ever bathe. The children do not wear any clothes till they are three or four years old, and the men and women seldom wear shoes, and have a very thick skin on the soles of their feet. The chief food of the native is codfish, bananas, bread fruit, oranges and plantains, which are a species of bananas. Meat is so expensive that many natives have never tasted it.

Native labor is very cheap, ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents per day. The native does not work like the American, but carries everything on his head. He will get four men to lift a trunk on his head, and will trot off with it, laughing and singing, while he would not be able to carry it ten yards with his hands.

A Porto Rican has no respect for the dead. As soon as one of their friends or relatives die, they put the body in a box shaped like a coffin, and put a sheet over the top. Then four men get hold and take it off to the cemetery. Sometimes the box is rented. If that is the case, the body is thrown in the grave and covered over.

The horses resemble the American "broncho" in size, as they never grow as large as the horses we have in the North. They are never known to walk, always either going at a gallop or pace.

Porto Rico is a rich country, but has very poor people: it has had a government which has enriched a few, but made slaves of many. F. C. Schirmer.

A WORD FROM CHINA.

Our representative in China, Rev. J. A. Silsby, writes us a few lines from Shanghai, as follows:

"Next month we have our National Educational Convention at Shanghai, and I hope to get some inspiration from that which will enable me to write something of interest for the MONTHLY. You may expect something soon after that meeting closes, and when the report is printed I expect to remember the College library. I am Secretary of the National Executive Committee.

"At nearly the same time, just following, we have a National Convention of the College Y. M. C. A.s of China. I am also on the Executive Committee of that organization, being Vice-President, and the duties connected with committee work here at Shanghai take up a good deal of one's spare time. I might mention a number of other committees, but forbear.

"May will be a busy month at Shanghai. The Anti-Opium League and the Christian Endeavor Societies are also planning for meetings here.

"Mrs. Cameron, whose name I send you for the MONTHLY, was once a Maryville student. Her maiden name was Miss Williams, and her father had a store at Rockford, and afterwards lived at Maryville to get the benefit of educational facilities. Many will no doubt remember her. She and her husband are independent missionaries, supported by several churches in Colorado, and hope to enter the hostile province of Hunan. We had a pleasant visit from them while waiting in Shanghai, preparatory to moving further inland. I wish I could write an intelligent article on the present political status of the Chinese empire, but just now it seems to have no status. We hear of local rebellions here and there, famines in several districts, a little rioting by those who fear that the railroad and other innovations will bring dire calamity to China. We hear also of encroachments of European nations, "foreign concessions," "spheres of influence," "leased territory," etc., etc. The situation is almost as incoherent as this letter, but God is marching on, and his missionaries are full of hope for the future."

PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.

10:30 A.M.—Baccalaureate, Dr. S. W. Boardman.

7:30 P.M.—Annual address before the Christian Associations, Prof. Henry G. Smith.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

10:30 A.M.—Undergraduate exercises.

7:30 P.M.—Address before the Adelphic Union Literary Society, Prof. Henry G. Smith.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

10:30 A.M.—Undergraduate exercises.

2:00 P.M.—Senior Class Day exercises.

7:30 P.M.—Adelphic Union.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

9:00 A.M.—Meeting Board of Directors.

2:00 P.M.—Recital, Mrs. West and Miss Perine.

8:00 P.M.—Senior concert, Legion Band.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

9:30 A.M.—Commencement exercises.

8:00 P.M.—Alumni banquet and social reunion.

LEGION BAND.

Senior Concert

—BY—

LEGION BAND

MARYVILLE.

MAY 24, 1899, 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

PROGRAM.

1.	March, "American Victory,"	Line
2.	Overture	Suppe
3.	Bass Solo	Selected
4.	Serenade, La Bella Mexicana	Langey
5.	Swedish Wedding March	Sodermann
6.	Violin Solo, "Hungarian Dance," (Mr. C. A. Garratt)	Kela Bela
7.	Selection, "The Serenade"	Herbert
8.	Trombone Solo, "Concerto," (Mr. Joseph Hicks)	Harris
9.	The Musical Critic's Dream, (a modern melody among old composers)	Dix
10.	Soprano Solo, "Spring Song," (Mrs. John Lamar Meek)	Becker
11.	Gavotte, "First Heart Throbs"	Eilenberg
12.	March, "Hands Across the Sea"	Sousa

BARTLETT HALL.

1895—Brick-making by the students.
1896—Foundations laid.
1897—Building erected and inclosed.
1898—Gymnasium part opened for use.

Cash received to May 1, 1899 . . $11,267.45

Yet needed to complete aud furnish, 3,000

The history of the Y. M. C. A. and Gymnasium Building of Maryville College has been often told. Kin Takahashi, a Japanese graduate of '95, was the originator of the movement. In May, '95, the students under his leadership formed the "Bartlett Hall Building Association."

During two years Kin Takahashi solicited funds, and after his departure for his native land, in '97, the work of soliciting was mainly done by Prof. John G. Newman, Rev. William R. Dawson, Rev. Frank E Moore, Hubert S. Lyle, and Prof. Herman A. Goff.

Some of the subscriptions made have been anticipated in putting up the building, so that if all those whose subscriptions are due will send them to the treasurer, William A. McTeer, it will make it easier to solicit the remaining $3,000 necessary to complete and furnish the building, including bath-rooms, parlor, reading room, dormitory rooms and large auditorium.

THE MONTHLY will publish in each issue the names of those who make, or have made, contributions to this fund, numbering them in the order in which they appear upon the treasurer's book.

Cash receipts from December, 1895, to March, 1896, were:

22	Mamie Gamble	$ 5 00
23	John C. Crawford	5 00
24	Hugh Crawford	25
25	Lydia J. Franklin	1 00
26	Etta McClung	1 00
27	A friend, Chattanooga	20 00
28	Prof. S. T. Wilson	25 00
29	Augusta Muecke	1 00
30	Prof. J. H. M. Sherrill	25 00
31	Prof. E. B. Waller	25 00
32	Cash	10 00
33	Cordelia Young	1 00
34	Prof. J. G. Newman	20 00
35	W. A. E. Campbell	3 50
36	Prof. J. C. Barnes	15 00
37	H. M. Franklin	1 00
38	Minnie Swan	1 00
39	Mrs. H. G. Veasey	1 00
40	Prof. George S. Fisher	10 00
41	Paralie Tillery	1 00
42	Charles B. Moore	5 00
43	J. H. Hallenback, Wilkesbarre	10 00
44	Miss Nettie Sexton	1 00
45	Miss M. E. Henry	2 00
46	Cash	85

Cash receipts for April, 1899:

432	Clem. Wilson	1 00
433	W. A. Campbell	3 12
434	Prof. J. G. Newman	20 00
435	Rev. W. E. Graham	25 00
436	S. S. Second Presb. Church, Chattanooga	20 00
437	A. A. Griffes	2 00
438	W. T. Ramsey	2 08
439	R. W. Post	2 00
440	J. C. Blauvelt, Greenbush Ch.	13 00
441	Lena Atkins	1 00

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. APRIL, 1899. No. 8.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, BUSINESS MANAGERS.

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,
Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

On Friday, May 5, Miss M. E. Henry delivered a lecture before the students on the subject of "Etiquette."

Mr. William Thomas, our janitor, has the sympathy of the entire College in the loss of his wife, who died the latter part of April.

The Sunday-school of Glendale, O., Rev. D. A. Heron, '82, pastor, has won a fine banner, given by the Cincinnati Presbytery for the best record of the 66 schools in the Presbytery for highest average attendance and increased proportional attendance.

Mrs. Emeline T. Wilson, mother of Prof. S. T. Wilson, died on May 6. The funeral was held at the church, and the very large attendance testified of the great esteem and love in which she was held. Dr. Boardman, assisted by Profs. Waller, Newman and Goff, conducted the services, and spoke feelingly of the many years of service which she had rendered, both in foreign fields and at home, for the Master's kingdom. The interment was at Grand View, where her husband is buried.

For the past month the preparatory department has had one of Uncle Sam's new charges in the person of a young Porto Rican, Manoel Mislan. He is a native of the town of Arecivo, and attached himself to the Third Tennessee Regiment in Porto Rico. Captain Bowers brought him to Kingston, Tenn., when the regiment was mustered out. At Kingston he was pointed out to Mr. J. Lee Colbert, of Maryville, and formerly a missionary worker at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Colbert conversed with him in Portuguese, and afterwards thought it his Christian duty to make some effort to educate him. Knowing that Maryville College, in company with many other colleges, had offered to give free tuition to at least two Cubans, Mr. Colbert brought him to this place, and placed him in the preparatory department. Manoel is a bright and interesting boy, and if means are contributed for his support, he will be kept in school next year. Contributions for this worthy purpose of educating one of our nation's new subjects may be sent to Mr. Colbert or to Dr. Boardman.

The addresses at commencement before the Y. M. C. A. and before the Adelphic Union will be delivered by Prof. Henry Goodwin Smith, D.D., of Lane Theological Seminary. Professor Smith was for several years pastor of the large, historic Presbyterian Church of Freehold, N. J. He is a son of the eminent Professor Henry B. Smith, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, who was in his day distinguished as an author and teacher, and was moderator of the General Assembly (N. S.) at Philadelphia, in 1863.

The meeting of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs at Maryville was well attended, and many of the students received benefit by its sessions. The most important social feature of the convention was the reception given by the Chilhowee Club, of College Hill, the beautiful residence of President Boardman. The Knoxville Journal has the following concerning it:

"Thursday evening a magnificent reception was given to the ladies of the Federation by President and Mrs. Boardman, of Maryville College.

"The house was filled with the thronging crowd; fine music was furnished by the College, and a delicious luncheon, consisting of salads, ice cream, cake and coffee, was bountifully provided for all who came to take part in the happy occasion.

"The Chilhowee Club assisted in receiving the visitors, and 'tis almost needless to state that all who came to Maryville and to that reception went away rejoiced.

"One of the notable facts about Maryville College, and one which industrial institutions may well bear in mind, is that the students of the College themselves made the brick with which the College Y. M. C. A. building is constructed."

A volume on "The History of New England Theology," by Dr. S. W. Boardman, Prof. Emeritus of Systematic Theology in Chicago Theological Seminary, has just been issued from the press of the A. D. F. Randolph Company. The New Divinity is traced in its development through the century from 1730 to 1830. President Edwards is perhaps the central figure, but the whole movement, from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the unfolding of the New Haven theology, is succinctly described. There is scarcely any portion of ecclesiastical literature more worthy of study than this. The condition of Puritanism in New England from 1630 to 1730, which gave rise to this theology, is briefly sketched. The Great Awakening, under Whitfield and others, is noticed. The final rupture between the Unitarians and the Orthodox is brought to light. Amazing acuteness of thought pervaded these subtle New England speculations. Their influence has been far reaching. Dr. Boardman has made a life-long study of this field, and has produced a clear, condensed account of an important movement in the history of human thought. It is a book which could not have been written without close and protracted attention to the contents of large libraries, affording the widest range for the study of the literature, often rare, of this subject.

An article in the May "Green Bag" pays this tribute to college literary societies:

"The training received in a literary society is an invaluable part of a collegiate education. It develops what there is in a boy, gives him self-confidence, improves his style as a debater and a writer, and adds to his grace as a speaker. It also strengthens the attachment which a man feels in after years for the institution in which he was educated. It is indeed surprising how strong is the attachment which some men feel for the literary society to which they once belonged. Not long ago I heard of a distinguished judge in a Western State writing back for a badge of the society of which he was a member some twenty-five years ago. I know a distinguished member of the bar of Washington City who is as loyal and true now to the college society of which he was a member years ago as he was the day he graduated. And these are by no means exceptional cases. The college literary society should be fostered in every possible way. The student body of every educational institution should be encouraged in their effort to build up their college society. Where it is possible, they should have a hall and library of their own. These will not only contribute to their comfort, pleasure, and improvement, but in addition they will awaken in them a spirit of pride and self-respect, which will benefit them not only while they are in college, but ever afterwards."

BASE-BALL.

The base ball season of 1899 for Maryville College has been from most standpoints a decided success, and the team has made a record worthy of the College it represents. Although we do not attempt to say that the team is the strongest in the annals of the College, we do say that it ranks high in the list of the honored. We are pleased to announce that although the team has met some of the strongest teams in Tennessee, it has not suffered a single defeat.

Particular mention should be made of the team work and the excellent way in which the team has been captained by its efficient captain, W. T. Bartlett, who has not only outdone himself in that office, but also at his position on second base. We would also make mention of the battery work which has been the feature of more than one of the games. Although the team is weak in this particular from one standpoint, having but one efficient pitcher, we would say that in the games in which Everett pitched there was but little doubt as to the result from the beginning.

If time and room permitted, others of the team might be mentioned, but being unable to do this, we give below the records of some of the games, also the fielding and batting averages of the men. In this way you may gain a good knowledge of the work done by the various men on the team.

Maryville vs. Knoxville, at Maryville, April 11, 1899:

	A B.	R	1B	S H	P.O.	A.	E
Bartlett	5	2	2	2	0	2	0
McTeer	4	3	2	2	6	0	0
Everett	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
McCullock	5	1	0	0	10	1	1
Prater	5	2	1	0	1	0	0
Brient	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goddard	5	1	0	0	6	0	0
Taylor	4	0	1	1	1	3	1
Henry	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	42	11	8	7	27	10	3

Two-base hit, Everett; base on balls, off

Hale 4, off Everett 1; struck out, Hale 4, Everett 5. Score, 11 to 2.

Maryville vs. Knoxville, at Maryville, May 1, 1899:

	A B.	R.	1B.	S.H.	P O	A.	E
Bartlett	5	1	4	4	3	2	0
McTeer	4	1	2	2	10	0	1
Everett	4	1	1	1	0	11	0
Ruble	4	1	1	0	1	4	0
Prater	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brient	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Henry	3	1	0	0	8	0	0
Goddard	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Taylor	4	1	0	0	1	2	2
Totals	36	6	8	7	27	20	3

Two-base hits, Maloney, Ruble, Everett; three-base hits, Bartlett, McTeer; passed balls, McCall, McTeer; base on balls, off Hale 1, off Everett 2; struck out, Hale 6, Everett 11. Score, 6 to 6 at end of ninth inning. Game called on account of darkness.

Maryville vs. Knoxville, at Maryville, April 22, 1899:

	A B.	R	1B.	S H.	P O.	A	E
Bartlett	5	1	1	1	2	1	0
McTeer	6	1	2	2	10	0	0
Everett	5	3	2	2	0	13	0
Prater	5	0	2	2	1	0	1
Goddard	6	0	1	1	2	0	1
Taylor	6	0	1	1	1	2	3
Ruble	6	2	1	1	0	3	0
Henry	5	2	2	2	8	0	0
Brient	5	2	1	1	3	0	0
Totals	52	11	13	13	27	19	5

Three-base hits, Ruble, Henry, Presley; two-base hits, Moffett; base on balls, off Hale 5, off Everett 3; struck out, Hale 3, Everett 11. Score, 11 to 8.

Maryville vs. Mt. Grays, at Maryville, April 28, 1899:

	A B	R.	1B	S,H.	P O	A.	E.
Bartlett	5	1	4	1	0	0	0
McTeer	5	2	3	2	15	1	0
Everett	5	1	4	2	2	1	0
A. B. Goddard	5	1	4	1	0	1	0
Ruble	5	0	4	1	1	3	0
Goddard	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kitchen	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Henry	4	0	2	2	7	0	0
Prater	5	1	2	1	0	0	2
Totals	43	7	25	12	27	6	2

Earned runs, Bartlett; home runs, McTeer; wild pitch, Davis; bases on balls, off Dunn 1, off Everett 2; struck out, by Dunn 2, by Everett 14. Score, 7 to 1.

Maryville vs. Mt. Grays, at Maryville, April 29, 1899:

	A.B.	R.	1B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bartlett	5	2	1	1	4	4	0
McTeer	5	0	2	2	8	1	1
Everett	5	0	0	0	0	10	0
Prater	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
A. B. Goddard	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ruble	4	1	0	0	2	2	0
G. Goddard	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Brient	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Henry	4	1	1	0	10	4	2
Totals	39	6	5	4	27	22	2

Earned runs, 1; three-base hits, Henry, Davis; wild pitch, Davis; bases on balls, off Davis 1, off Everett 3; struck out, Davis 9, Everett 9. Score, 6 to 4.

	Batting averages.	Fielding averages.
Kitchen	500	1000
McTeer	413	962
Everett	400	976
Bartlett	379	1000
Ruble	374	941
Henry	259	1000
A. B. Goddard	214	862
Prater	200	667
Taylor	167	——
G. Goddard	111	1000
Brient	041	833
Total averages	232	958

THE QUARTETTE.

The Athenian Quartet has been before the public for some time, and has been everywhere favorably received. Especially was this manifested at Jonesboro, Greenville, Morristown, New Market and Knoxville during the recent Glee Club trip. The enthusiasm displayed at the rendering of their selections was spontaneous.

There has been a constant demand for their services at Maryville, and they have twice this year been to Knoxville and New Market. During the meeting of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs, at Maryville, the quartet sang so acceptably that the Knoxville Sentinel commented thus: "The Athenian Quartet sang a 'Serenade' than which there is no better in the South. They were enforced to give

an encore which was responded with a sweet plantation melody."

The members, thus encouraged by these successes, contemplate making an extensive tour in June, and they expect to appear before audiences at Maryville, South Knoxville, Bearden, London, Sweetwater, Athens, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Soddy, Sale Creek, Dayton, Rockwood, Harriman, and other towns along this route. They will also make a trip to New Market, Dandridge, Morristown, Greenville, Jonesboro and Johnson City.

The program will consist of choruses, medleys, serenades, plantation melodies and other interesting features.

The quartet is organized on sound business principles. The energetic advance agent, Mr. Joseph Broady, will start a few days ahead to make the final arrangements at the different places.

A half-tone engraving of the quartet appears on the front page. Beginning on the left hand, the names and parts of the members are as follows:

W. R. Jones, first tenor.
J. Q. Wallace, second tenor.
W. H. Harmon, first bass.
C. H. Elmore, second bass.

COLLEGE FIELD DAY.

Friday, May 12, was field day, and a large crowd gathered to witness the athletic contests in the college grove. The principal events, winners and records are as follows:

Base Ball Throw.—Everett, 110 yards; Henry, 104 yards.

Forty Yards' Dash.—Wallace, Beaty.

Standing Broad Jump.—Belk; 10 feet 2¼ inches; Wallace.

Standing Hop, Step and Jump.—Beaty, 30 feet 5 inches; Wallace.

Putting Shot.—Belk, 30 feet 8½ inches; Gamble.

Throwing Hammer.—Gamble, 62 feet 4 inches.

One Hundred Yards' Dash.—Wallace, Beaty.

Standing High Jump.—Belk, 4 feet 1 inch; Beaty, 4 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump.—Wallace, 4 feet 8 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Wallace, 18 feet 9 inches.

Mile Run.—Seaton, Colbert.

The prizes given this year were more numerous than usual, and the Athletic Association wishes to express their thanks to the merchants of Knoxville and Maryville who have given them. Many individuals also contributed.

The names of the Knoxville merchants giving prizes are as follows: Knaffle Bros., McCrary & Branson, Woodruff Hardware Co., G. W. Weiser, McTeer & Co., Andes & Payne, Nuttall's Furniture and Music House, Vance, W. T. Newton, J. L. Bell, Ogden Bros., A. J. Cook, W. A. McBath, N. T. Little, Al. A. Yeager, S. B. Newman & Co., McClung, Buffat & Buckwell, McMillon & Co., James Anderson, J. L. Rhea, Caldwell & Rodgers, Brandon, Kennedy & Casteel, M. M. Newcomer, D. Friedman, Beaman Bros. & Co.

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Firemann and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Bank of Maryville, State Depository.

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

P. M. Bartlett, Pres. Will A. McTeer, V.-P.
Jo. Burger, Cashier. J. A. Goddard, As't Cash.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced instructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars, or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

*Absent on leave at Yale University. †Absent on leave at Chicago University.

Myers's General History

For Higher Schools and Colleges.

BY PHILIP VAN NESS MYERS,

Professor of History and Political Economy in the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, Author of "History of Rome," "History of Greece," "Ancient History," etc.

12mo. Half leather. 759 pages. Fully illustrated. For introduction $1.50.

List of States in which fifty or more schools are

MYER'S GENERAL HISTORY

Arkansas	66	Missouri	State Adoption
California	127	Nebraska	95
Colorado	51	New Hampshire	61
Connecticut	69	New Jersey	128
Dakotas	71	New York	215
Delaware	State Adoption	North Carolina	50
Idaho	Territorial Adoption	Ohio	378
Illinois	415	Pennsylvania	185
Indiana	429	South Carolina	52
Iowa	234	Tennessee	154
Kansas	158	Texas	194
Kentucky	112	Vermont	73
Louisiana	State Adoption	Virginia	State Adoption
Maine	75	Washington	State Adoption
Massachusetts	222	West Virginia	State Adoption
Michigan	330	Wisconsin	245
Minnesota	164		

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers.

Boston. **New York.** **Chicago.** **Atlanta.** **Dallas.**

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

Anything You Need in

Clothing,
Underwear,
Collars, Cuffs,
Neckwear,

In fact everything for Men's Wear can be found at

McTEER & CO.'S,

415 GAY STREET. KNOXVILLE. TENN.

CALL AND SEE US

A SELECTION FROM

Ginn & Company's Standard Books

For Higher Schools and Colleges.

Teachers and School Officers who are considering the best and latest text-books for Higher Schools and Colleges are invited to consult this list, and become aquainted with the following text-books.

Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
Allen and Greenough's Caesar.
Allen and Greenough's Cicero.
Athenæum Press Series.

21 volumes now published.

Beman and Smith's Geometry.
Bergen's Elements of Botany.
Blaisdell's Practical Physiology.
Collar's Shorter Eysenbach.
Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book.
Davis's Physical Geography.
Gage's Elements of Physics.
Gayley's Classic Myths in English Literature.
Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric.
Goodwin's Greek Grammar.
Goodwin and White's Xenophon.
Greenough and Kittredge's Virgil.
Higley's Exercises in Greek Composition.
Hastings and Beach's General Physics.
Lockwood's Lessons in English.
Montgomery's Student's American History.
Montgomery's English History.
Moulton's Preparatory Latin Composition.
Myer's General History.
Perrin and Seymour's School Odyssey.
Standard English Classics.

18 volumes now published.

Wentworth's New School Algebra.
Wentworth's Geometry.
Wentworth and Hill's Text-Book of Physics.
White's First Greek Book.
Whitney and Lockwood's English Grammar.
Williams' Elements of Chemistry.
Young's Elements of Astronomy.

Correspondence cordially invited.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers.

Boston. New York. Chicago. Atlanta. Dallas.

Spring Clothing at Small Prices!

Conditions point to rapid selling, now that the Spring Days have come to stay. We never had a better stock. We never offered such reasonableness in price. We never put more thought or care in selecting.

SUITS ARE HERE

for men in all stations of life. The luxurious suits are here—plenty of them. The plain and substantial suits are here. If you wish to pay

$10.00 or $25.00

for a suit, we can show you the best value in town. That's the kind of skill that keeps us in the lead. When in the city, see our spring line.

Claiborne, Tate & Co.,

321 GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

1898-'99.

Maryville College.

FOUNDED IN 1819.

FACULTY.

REV. S. W. BOARDMAN, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and of Didactic Theology.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the Spanish Language.

REV. ELMER B. WALLER, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. HERMAN A. GOFF, A. M.,
Professor, Registrar and Librarian.

JAMES H. M. SHERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

GEORGE S. FISHER, PH. D.,
Professor of the Natural Sciences.

REV. JOHN G. NEWMAN, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JASPER C. BARNES, A. M.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department, and Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching.

FRANK M. GILL,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

* ROBERT P. WALKER, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

† JOHN W. RITCHIE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Natural Sciences.

HORACE L. ELLIS, A. B.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

CARL H. ELMORE, A. B.,
Instructor in the Ancient Languages.

MISS MARGARET E. HENRY,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

MISS LEILA M. PERINE, B. M.,
Instructor on the Piano and Organ.

MISS AMANDA M. ANDREWS, B. PH.,
Instructor in Modern Languages.

MRS. SANFORD,
Matron.

WM. THOMAS,
Janitor.

MRS. A. A. WILSON,
Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

MISS H. M. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Matron and Assistant Manager of the Co-operative Boarding Club.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College offers four Courses of Study—the CLASSICAL, the PHILOSOPHICAL, the SCIENTIFIC and the TEACHER'S. The curriculum embraces the various branches of Science, Language, Literature, History and Philosophy usually embraced in such Courses in the leading colleges of the country. It has been greatly broadened for the current year. Additional instructors have been provided.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The location is very healthful. The community is noted for its high morality. Seven churches. No saloons in Blount county. Six large college buildings, besides the President's house and two other residences. The halls heated by steam. A system of waterworks. Campus of 250 acres. The College under the care of the SYNOD OF TENNESSEE. Full corps of instructors. Careful supervision. Study of the sacred Scriptures. Four literary societies. Rhetorical drill. The Lamar library of more than 10,000 volumes. Text-book loan libraries.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Competent and experienced nstructors give their entire time to this department, while a number of the Professors of the College department give a portion of their time to it. There are here also four courses of study.

EXPENSES.

The endowment reduces the expenses to absurdly low figures. The tuition is only $6.00 per term, or $12.00 per year. Room rent in Baldwin Hall (for young ladies) and Memorial Hall (for young men) is only $3.00 per term, or $6.00 per year. Heat bill, $3.00 per term. Electric lights, 20 cents per month. Instrumental music at low rates. BOARD AT CO-OPERATIVE BOARDING CLUB ONLY ABOUT $1.20 PER WEEK. Young ladies may reduce even this cost by work in the club. In private families board is from $2.00 to $2.50. Other expenses are correspondingly low. Total expenses, $75.00 to $125.00 per year.

The next term opens January 3, 1899.

For Catalogues, Circulars. or other information, address

PROF. HERMAN A. GOFF, *Registrar*, MARYVILLE, TENN.

*Absent on leaveat Yale University. †Absent on leave at Chicago University.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME I. JUNE, 1899. NUMBER 10.

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.—MAY 21, 1899.

BY PRESIDENT BOARDMAN.

The Highest Grounds of Belief.

Text.—John xx. 29: "Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me thou hast believed, blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed."

The text implies that belief on some grounds is higher, more meritorious, and brings larger blessedness than belief on other grounds. No belief on insufficient grounds is right, but where evidence is full and overwhelming, it is nobler to believe readily than to resist conviction till every possible argument has been adduced. The proofs of Christ's Messiahship and divinity had been accumulating from the promise to Eve in the Garden of Eden, to the Resurrection of Christ in the Garden wherein was his sepulcher. His disciples ought to have believed without recourse to the more material forms of demonstration. He upbraided them, and especially Thomas, for their unbelief and hardness of heart. Their unbelief was culpable, because it was willful. Thomas had said that he would not believe except upon certain specific and obtrusive tests proposed by himself.

The skepticism of the Nineteenth Century is atheistic. Positivism, Pantheism, Agnosticism, based upon the philosophic schemes of materialism, rationalism, and evolution, are essentially atheistic. They reject clear evidence and assert claims pre-

posterous, irrational, absurd. The skepticism of the eighteenth century, which was answered by Bishop Butler, was Theistic. It admitted the reality of truth and the existence of God; that of the century now closing questions the validity of human knowledge, and, of course, denies knowledge of God. Great effort has been made by certain theologians to reconcile Christianity with the philosophic systems which eliminate the supernatural. The attempt has been assiduously made, Sisyphus-like, to account for the Bible without recourse to the supernatural, and to base a theistic and Christian belief on atheistic principles. In the first third of the century Positivism, in the second third Rationalism, and in the third Evolution, have threatened to swallow up, as in one yawning gulf, not only Christianity, but all religions, except as mere imaginations and names. Evolution, in the happy phrase of Mr. Gladstone, "relieves God of the work of creation." It allows the existing universe no origin above force, and the Bible none above man. It infers in the felicitous words of Ex-President Harrison from the study of the works of God, that there is no God; and from the higher criticism of the word of God, that God has given us no word. This skepticism suggests the Higher Grounds of Belief and the Duty and Blessedness of their acceptance.

I. The reality of knowledge forms one of the higher grounds of belief. To deny the validity of human knowledge on the ground of its relativity or on other hypotheses involves self-contradiction and intellectual suicide.

Thinking pre-supposes reality: that of one's self as thinker, and that of the objects of thought. To deny the veracity of thought is to deny the veracity and benevolence of God, who created the human mind to affirm spontaneously the truth of its own operations. The intuitive operations of the human mind speak for God. They may be denied, as God's affirmation in Eden, "Ye shall surely die," was denied; but denial changes not the truth, and averts not the guilt and penalty of denial. The Positivist, the Pantheist, the Agnostic alike deny the higher affirmations of the soul. The beliefs of mankind concerning spiritual things are as natural and as real as their beliefs concerning material things. This Kant recognizes in the categorical imperatives of his Practical Reason, affirming the soul, the universe, duty, and God. These affirmations are universal and necessary. Atheism, whether materialistic, patheistic or agnostic, is, as Professor Fisher has truly said, "an insult to humanity." It is also blasphemy against God. Philosophic, atheism in a pre-eminent sense takes God's name in vain, and God will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

II. Intuition, on which religion largely rests, is a higher ground of belief than demonstration. Demonstration passes from step to step, but intuition is immediate knowledge; it is a categorical imperative. The demonstrations of Euclid are constantly introducing fresh intuitions. "Draw a line," "bisect a line or angle," to reinforce the chain of mathematical reasoning. Religion rests largely upon immediate intuitions.

III. The moral intuitions may be regarded as higher than those which are purely intellectual. Ethical truth, as all feel, rises above mathematical truth. Ethical belief is a duty. Civil government makes no allowance for pretended disbelief in free agency and in moral distinctions. It acquits or condemns men without reference to their speculative opinions. It assumes that all men are moral and accountable for their conduct. Much more will God hold men responsible.

IV. The evidence derived from obedience is higher than that of mere speculation. The will furnishes grounds for higher evidence. Experience affords the strongest proof. The Greek Philosophers, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, made much of this kind of demonstration. If any man will do, he shall know. Then shall we know if we follow on to know the Lord. A high Christian experience can not doubt. It dwells like Uriel in the sun.

V. Evidence which involves the existence of God furnishes higher grounds of belief than any based only upon things finite. Kant placed the knowledge of God in his Practical Reason at the foundation of human knowledge. He made it a categorical imperative, a self-evident fact, an intuitive truth. The denial of God is as irrational as the denial of mathematical axioms.

VI. The whole furnishes higher grounds of belief than that a part of legitimate evidence. Spiritual facts should not be left out of account. Cause, design, intelligence must be included in any just reasoning. Without the First Cause and Designer nothing can exist. Heredity, environment, association, evolution, can of themselves do nothing.

VII. Revelation affords higher grounds of belief than sources of merely human authority. Reason and conscience speak for God. Nature is a world-book, but the Bible is a word-book. Intuition and inference, logic and demonstration enlighten, but direct revelation comes more immediately from the mind of God, and is a higher source of knowledge.

VIII. The Holy Spirit creates in the human mind clearer and stronger belief than can exist without it. The Spirit beareth witness with our spirits. Flesh and blood hath not revealed it, but my Father which is in heaven. I know whom I have believed. There is a "demonstration of the Spirit."

The accumulation of Christian evidences is like the ground-swell of the ocean: it will rise till it irresistibly breaks down all opposition. A stone can not rest till it finds its center of gravity; nor the soul, or the race, except in God. Materialism, rationalism, evolution, agnosticism, make too heavy a tax upon human credulity. They can not long be endured. The burden is intolerable to human reason. There is reaction already against atheistic theories. They can not be permanently accepted. The higher principles of knowledge will assert themselves. Man is naturally theistic. Only sin clouds the vision. Other and clearer evidences are unnecessary. Skepticism would not believe, though one rose from the dead. Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed.

The discourse concluded with an address, as usual, to the graduating class. It was Dr. Boardman's tenth baccalaureate.

COLLEGE SONG.

T. H. M'CONNELL, '00.

All hail! All hail! all hail to the Queen of the Southern clime;
Say we all, say we all, beautiful, noble, sublime.
She stands! she stands!—grand emblem—the rainbow of God's good will;
Strong in faith, strong in works, gaily we sing unto Maryville.

Chorus—
We'll make the welkin ring with our song;
Three cheers! three cheers! for College Hill;
O'er land and sea, the mountains among,
Hurrah! hurrah! for Maryville.
—We sing! we sing! the valleys and mountains with music fill:
Howee how Chil-howee,
Maryville, Maryville, Tennessee.

We hail! We hail! we hail thy great charm thine advance endear'd;
Pleasures pure, treasures bright, tenderly honored, rever'd.
Awake! Arise! ring out the glad song with a free good will;
Rich and full, full and free, joyously sing unto Maryville.

O come! O come! O come to our hill and on Wisdom tend;
True in heart, strong of hand, staunch Alma Mater defend.
O come! O come! O come where the mountains our springs refill;
Haste, then come, come away, drink to the health of Old Maryville.

Awake! awake! awake for this gem in the Southern blue;
Soul to soul, let us stand, valiantly, fearless, and true;
And cheer! yes, cheer, for Orange and Garnet, so full and free;
Howee how Chil-howee,
Maryville, Maryville, Tennessee.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

In the April number of the Monthly, Prof. Herman A. Goff had an article entitled "The Library," in which he made an appeal for an endowment for Lamar Library.

For a number of years it has been felt that an effort ought to be made to increase the efficiency and value of our Library by having a permanent fund, the interest of which could be used to add necessary and indispensable volumes to our shelves.

Until this year other demands have been considered more pressing and urgent than this claim.

Now, however, the Library is to receive its merited attention, for the Board of Directors unanimously passed the following resolution at the recent meeting:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Maryville College grant a furlough to Prof. Herman A. Goff for the purpose of endeavoring to raise the sum of $20,000 to endow the College Library. The Board commends him to all friends of Maryville College."

Professor Goff appreciates the fact that he is undertaking a great mission, but he, from his official position of librarian, is better qualified to set forth the needs and claims of the College in this particular respect than any other person. He also has had successful experience in soliciting funds for the College Y. M. C. A. Building, having raised $2,000 last year within three months.

This movement to enlarge the effectiveness of the Library is in keeping with the steady progress of the College. Within the past few years numerous improvements and additions have been made to the College plant: the addition to Anderson Hall for the preparatory department, the annex to Baldwin Hall for the co-operative boarding club, the central power house for heating all the buildings, the bringing in of an ample supply of water, the erection of the Y. M. C. A. Building, and last year the building of Fayerweather Science Hall.

These necessary improvements have necessitated increased expenditure for their maintenance, so that there is no money left for expansion in other directions, as any one may see by looking at the treasurer's report on another page of this issue.

The rapid changes which are taking place in the world at large, and especially in our own country, make it even more necessary now than it was a year ago to put before our students and teachers a larger number of recent publications.

It is one of the glories of Maryville College that its tuition is only $12.00 a year, thus permitting many students to come here who otherwise, perhaps, could not obtain a liberal education with their limited means.

Of the $20,000 received last year for the general expenses of the college, less than one-fifth of this amount was received from students.

The permanent endowment supplied the rest, but it could not give much for books, as the report will show. The alternatives are: do without an adequate increase, or present our claim to those who, like Carnegie, believe that one of the greatest powers for stimulating and developing mankind is books. The good wishes and prayers of the College will go with Prof. Goff when he starts on his mission in the fall, and all hope that he will meet with a favorable reception from the old friends of the College, and from many new ones, when he tells them of our work and of our needs.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The number of students enrolled during the past year has been 380. Of these, one is a Syrian, a native of Damascus; another is from Turkey; a third is a Greek from Athens, and a fourth is from Porto Rico. Two are from Great Britain, and the remainder from many States of the American Union. Large advantage has been derived from the use of the new Fayerweather Science Hall. It has relieved Anderson Hall of the crowds passing from one recitation room to another, which used some-

times to throng and choke the way, and create more delay and noise than were desirable.

The new rooms are large, well-furnished, lighted and ventilated, and afford very pleasant facilities for our work.

The improvements upon the grounds are cheering to all. The prospect of embellishment is gladly welcomed, and the moral effect upon the students is already good.

The gymnasium has rendered good service. The young ladies, accompanied by the matron, Mrs. Sanford, have much enjoyed the hours allotted to them in the gymnasium, and many of them have entered into its systematic exercises with enthusiasm. It is hoped that still more extended, varied and systematic use may be made of our noble gymnasium, both by young men and young ladies.

The work now in progress on the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, in Bartlett Hall, is exciting lively interest in the minds of the religious students. They anticipate a material advance in their work when these improvements are completed, and it is earnestly hoped that the whole building may be soon finished. That event will mark an era in the history of the religious life of the college.

Mr. Hubert S. Lyle has continued active as president of the Bartlett Hall Building Association. That Association has been recently dissolved by its own act, and its assets and work have been transferred to the Bartlett Hall Committee of the Y. M. C. A., which has cheerfully accepted the charge.

Several measures have been adopted during the past year in extension of the influence and work of the College.

1. The project of securing twenty scholarships, so warmly commended to the public by our honorable body at the last annual meeting, has been prosecuted with success. It was cordially indorsed by the Synod, with which we are connected, and appropriate committees were appointed for its further prosecution. One scholarship has been secured, and has been productive from September last. Other scholarships are in view. It is earnestly hoped that every member of the Board of Directors will aid in securing these greatly needed scholarships, for which we have such constant and urgent demands.

2. The Maryville College Monthly has been ably edited and published by Professor Waller, aided by the students, and has been received with much favor. It has already brought students to the College, and has awakened interest where our students have gone, even in the distant parts of the earth.

3. A series of faculty conferences on college themes has been introduced, the faculty to meet at least once each term, with all the teachers, for a thorough discussion of some important subject concerning college instruction.

4. The College Glee Club of twenty-two members, organized, trained and led by Professor Newman, has given, during the past term, a series of concerts in Jonesboro, Greeneville, Morristown, Knoxville, New Market and Maryville. These entertainments were received with great cordiality, and obviously produced an excellent impression in the communities where they were given. Demands for catalogues and further inquiries about the College were the immediate results.

5. A series of lectures have, during the latter part of the year, been given by different members of the faculty. These lectures, twenty or twenty-five in number, have been attended by good audiences, and with many expressions of high appreciation.

The rising ambition of our students for higher culture may be seen in the fact that recent members of Maryville College have pursued studies in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and the University of Chicago.

It has been a peculiar pleasure during the present week to hear Prof. Thomas Robinson, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, speak of one of our recent graduates as standing in the very first rank of that Seminary in every department; and Prof. Henry

G. Smith, of Lane Theological Seminary bears similar testimony concerning one of our graduates of 1893.

The usual evangelistic services were held in February, conducted by Dr. S. C. Dickie, the general secretary of the Winona movement. There were some remarkable demonstrations of spiritual power in connection with these meetings, and a number were hopefully converted.

One of our faculty, Dr. S. T. Wilson, has been engaged to take the department of instruction in Spanish at the Winona Summer School.

Elective studies have been taken to some extent during the past year, in accordance with provisions recently made for them. It is believed that the enlarged curriculum recently adopted will be found still more useful in future years.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR OUR Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

One of the most important acts of the Board of Directors of the College at the May meeting was the adoption of a plan for the control of Bartlett Hall.

The essential features of this plan, as published in full below, are: the leasing of the building for ninety-nine years, with privilege of renewal, at a rental of $1 per year, to the incorporated Y. M. C. A. of the College, and the establishment of an Advisory Committee of Ten, six of whom shall be chosen from the faculty or Board of Directors of the College.

This plan has been evolved after careful consideration of the interests and welfare of all parties concerned. The practical recognition of this agreement will take place in September with the opening of the fall term. At that time the Y. M. C. A. will take possession of the building and will have a home of its own. The reading room, parlor, secretary's office and hall are now being finished, and will be ready for occupancy by September. The legal paper, which includes the plan, is as follows:

THIS INDENTURE,

Made and entered into on this 25th day of May, 1899, between the Board of Directors of Maryville College, a body corporate and politic under the laws of Tennessee, having its principal place of business at Maryville, in Blount County, Tennessee, party of the first part, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Maryville College, also a body corporate and politic under the laws of Tennessee, having its principal place of business at Maryville, in Blount County, Tennessee, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

That for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar per year, to be paid to the party of the first part at the end of each year, by the party of the second part, together with the further considerations of the funds which have been, or may hereafter be raised by the party of the second part for the erection, equipment, completion and maintenance of the building on the campus of the party of the first part, known as "Bartlett Hall," and for the purpose of inculcating and encouraging the spirit of Christianity and active Christian work among the students of Maryville College, those who may now or may hereafter be in attendance, and the further consideration of the rules, regulations and stipulations hereinafter set out and shown, the party of the first part has leased, and does hereby lease to the party of the second part, for and during the period of ninety-nine years from this date, with the privilege of renewing the same at the expiration of that time, if the party of the second part shall so desire, the building known as "Bartlett Hall," together with the ground upon which it stands, situated on the campus of the party of the first part, in the Ninth District of Blount County, Tennessee, together with the right of way to and from said building, and the right of ingress, egress and regress over the roads, streets, drives, ways, walks and grounds under the general rules of the party of the first part governing the passages over the roads, streets, drives, walks and grounds of the College by the students.

It is further provided and made part of this lease that the party of the first part shall have the right to veto any action taken

by the party of the second part, and in consideration of the funds already given and the financial provision made by the party of the first part in furthering the building and the Association of the party of the second part, the party of the first part shall have the right to use the gymnasium for general gymnastic instruction or exercises on certain hours on certain days, the same to be determined by the faculty of the party of the first part and the party of the second part.

It is further provided and made part of this instrument, that the party of the second part shall have an advisory committee, composed and having powers and duties as defined in Article VI., of the Constitution for Students' Young Men's Christian Associations, as recommended by the International Committee, and that six of that Committee of Ten shall be chosen from the faculty or Board of Directors of the party of the first part. (See Art. VI., Constitution.)

It is further provided that the party of the first part shall assist the party of the second part financially only so long and so much as may be necessary for the best interests of the party of the second part, and that the amount of assistance shall be determined from time to time by the party of the first part upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of the party of the second part.

It is further provided that if at any time the party of the second part shall cease to exist in the College, or shall allow its charter to lapse by non-user or surrender to either the State or any other association, or shall fail to faithfully keep and observe all the above conditions, this lease shall cease and be void, and the building and ground herein leased shall at once revert to the party of the first part, to be used for religious purposes by the party of the first part, and all the property of the party of the second part, real, personal and mixed, shall vest in the party of the first part; and it is agreed that so far as may be possible, the members of the Board of Directors of the party of the second part shall be members of the Advisory Committee hereinabove provided for.

In witness whereof that parties of the first and second part hereunto affix their respective names, by their respective chairman or president of the Board of Directors of each, and the secretary and recorder of each, under the authority given by their respective Boards of Directors, on the date first herein above given.

A TRIP UP THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN JAPAN.

BY EMMA ALEXANDER, '01.

There is probably no more picturesque country than the "Sunrise Kingdom." Among the most picturesque places is Hakone, and it was here that I spent my last summer in Japan. Hakone is a little village in the mountain, by the side of a beautiful lake, surrounded by grass-covered hills. Over the top of these hills, on the opposite side of the lake, rises the peak of Fuji, twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-five feet above sea level.

It rises without foothills from a plain, and is nearly a perfect cone in form. It is four times as high as Vesuvius, the most celebrated volcano in the world.

Fuji, once a very active volcano, has been asleep for about one hundred years, but that it is not dead is shown by the fact that in two or three places steam still rises out of the ground.

One of the most beautiful features of the mountain, as seen from a distance, is its change of color, from blue and purple, to crimson, yellow and gold. This is owing to the lack of vegetation, for nothing grows on Fuji above its base except a large, red thistle, which is a pretty contrast to the black lava out of which it grows.

It had been my greatest desire for a long time to ascend to this Mecca of all Japanese pilgrims, the summit of Fuji, and at last I had an opportunity to do so. A lady and gentleman, who were also spending their vacation at Hakone, were as anxious for the climb as I was, and we decided to go as soon as possible. On account of the snow

and terrible storms which take place on the mountain, there are only about two weeks in the middle of summer when the trip can be made. We had arranged to go on the 20th of August, and when the day came around we started at 4 o'clock in the morning. We got into our boat and were rowed seven miles across the lake.

This lake, although fifteen miles away, is one of five into which Fuji casts its unique reflection. As the sun rose, the lake, which was as smooth as glass, was a beautiful and peaceful sight, with the image of Fuji and the surrounding green hills in it.

Our party consisted of this lady and gentleman, myself, a guide, and six coolies. The purpose of these coolies was to carry our provisions and extra clothing, which we should need at the top, and also to assist the ladies when they became weary and faint. One coolie puts a rope about the lady's waist and pulls her along, and if that is not sufficient, another assists by pushing her; but I found all such assistance quite unnecessary, my staff, which I received at the foot of the mountain, being enough for me.

We reached the foot late in the afternoon, and rested a while before beginning the ascent. On the way to the top there are ten stations or huts at equal distances from one another, in which travelers may rest or spend the night. At the first of these we received long, white staves from a priest, and we also purchased large straw hats about one foot and a half in diameter—such as the pilgrims wear.

Then we began the long climb to the top, the accomplishment of which was simply a question of steady perseverance, since Fuji is much more easily ascended than some smaller mountains, as there are no obstacles in the way, such as rocks and undergrowth.

By the time we reached the fourth station it was dark, and the guide did not wish to go any further that night. We were already far above the clouds, and the sunset was a wonderfully beautiful sight, and I did not wonder at the pilgrims who stopped and bowed their heads in profound adoration.

The stations are just little huts of one room, with no window and but one door. They are built close up against the side of the mountain, and are weighted down with stones to keep them from blowing away.

We arose next morning in time to see the sunrise, and I realized for the first time that "every cloud has a silver lining," for the sun shining down on them turned them all to silver. We reached the top at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, having walked steadily all the time, except as we approached the top, when the atmosphere became so rare, and our pulses were so quick that we could take only a few steps at a time.

The first thing we did on reaching the top was to put on all the warm clothes we had brought with us, for it was fearfully cold, although there was not much snow—just a few patches on the top, and on the side of the crater which was protected from the direct rays of the sun. The hut on top was larger than any of the others, and there were also two temples, at one of which we had a sacred stamp burned onto our staves by a priest. There are two sacred springs, and a drink from one of these is said to cure all disease. That afternoon we walked all around the crater, a distance of about three miles, and warmed our hands in the steam which came out of the side of the mountain.

Few are fortunate enough to get a perfectly clear view from the top, since usually nothing can be seen landward but the vast ocean of clouds, in which the peak of Fuji stands as if the only island in the world. Early next morning, before beginning the descent, we saw a curious phenomenon: As the rays of the sun rose over the horizon the shadow of Fuji was thrown in dark outline on the clouds and mist. We found the descent an easy matter, compared with the ascent. We reached home Saturday night, a tired but satisfied party, having been absent three days and two nights. We real-

ized the truth of the Japanese proverb that, "He who does not ascend Fuji is a fool, but he who ascends it twice is a greater fool."

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The great event in Maryville is very naturally Commencement Day. The large and beautiful church where the exercises were held was soon filled Thursday morning May 25, with students, town people, country people and visitors from abroad. The weather was favorable, and the program was admirable, so that the two hours and a half did not feel wearisome. All were interested in the orations and essays, which were interspersed with music by an orchestra from Knoxville.

After the invocation by President Boardman, the first of the eleven members of the graduating class delivered his oration. The subject was "Character in Architecture," and Mr. Charles C. Litterer showed the development of architecture in its various forms, and how the different styles were really indices of people's character.

Miss Ethel M. Kennedy had a historical subject, "Heroines of 1776," and brought to mind the struggles and sacrifices of many women during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Samuel H. Lyle delivered an oration on one of the great sociological questions of the day, "The Problem of Crime." His remedial agencies were three—Law, Education, and Christianity.

The mysteries of "Folklore" were unlocked by Miss Mary G. Carnahan, who discussed some of the popular beliefs and practices.

Mr. Charles N. Magill had for his theme "Earth's Adaptation to Man," and handled it in an admirable manner.

The audience was then taken outside of the realm of this world by Miss Mary E. Alexander, who, in her essay, "Ultramundane Mathematics," showed careful study of some of the great principles and facts of astronomy.

Some of the vital questions of the present times were examined by Mr. Samuel D. McMurry under the topic of "Profit-Sharing."

Miss Rose M. Lyle, in "Woman in Literature," showed what an influence was exerted by some of the great authors of the past.

The importance of the evangelization of the world was discussed by Mr. Richard W. Post in his oration, "The Question of the Day."

A scientific treatise, "Conservation of Energy," was presented by Miss Phi Smythe.

The last oration of the morning, "Evolution of Charity," was given by Mr. Howard M. Welsh.

The conferring of the degrees and the presentation of diplomas then took place, together with an address by Dr. Boardman.

The Degree of A.M. was conferred upon Rev. Lorenzo R. Foster, '94, of Scranton, Pa.

The McTeer gold medal for scholarship was given to Edward Goddard, of the Preparatory Department, and the College gold medal was given to Arthur G. Hull, '02. Honorable mention was made of Thomas G. Brown and Helen M. Post.

In the afternoon an informal meeting took place at the Y. M. C. A. Building, and short addresses were made. The interest was heightened by the fact that work was being done in one of the rooms while the speaking was progressing. All looked forward with delight to the fall, when the rooms will be ready for occupancy.

The day closed with two social meetings, carried on at the same time—the alumni banquet at Baldwin Hall, and the social reunion at Anderson Hall.

After an enjoyable banquet, the following literary program was taken up:

Toastmaster, Prof. E. B. Waller.

Words of Welcome to the Seniors of '99.....Dr. Boardman.
Reply for the Class.....Hubert Lyle.
The Evolution of Woman.....
.....Mrs. Carrie Lord Follett.
High School Work in Tennessee.....
.....Prof. S. W. Sherrill.
America's Foreign Policy.....
.....Hon. Thomas N. Brown.

While these exercises were going on, more than three hundred students and friends were exchanging social greeting with one another in Anderson Hall. All enjoyed themselves, and when the closing hour arrived, left the building, tired but happy, and realizing that the College year of '99 had been brought to a successful conclusion.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT FUNDS OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

Office of the Treasurer,
Board of Directors of Maryville College,
May 20, 1899.

To the Board of Directors of Maryville College:

I would respectfully report the following as the condition of the permanent funds of Maryville College for the year now closing:

ENDOWMENT PROPER.

In Tennessee	$211,445.24	First mortgage notes:—	
Preserved Smith Fund	25,000.00	Old form	$ 22,575.00
Fayerweather (over)	1,358.55	New form	164,208.00
		Notes, subscription	673.00
		Notes, liens on realty	4,802.08
		Knox County Bonds	400.00
		Knoxville Bonds	500.00
		Real Estate:—	
		Roberts	$2,000.00
		Hale	1,600.00
		Atkins	3,500.00
		Pickens	400.00— 7,500.00
		Smith Funds	25,000.00
		Cash	12,145.71
	$237,803.79		$237,803.79

CARSON W. ADAMS FUND, PERMANENT.

Amount of Fund	$6,300.00	First mortgage notes	$3,100.00
		Cash	3,200.00
	$6,300 00		$6,300.00

GEORGE HENRY BRADLEY FUND.

Amount of Fund	$1,000.00	First mortgage note	$1,000.00

J. G. CRAIGHEAD FUND.

Amount of Fund	$1,500.00	First mortgage note	$1,500.00

WILLARD SCHOLARSHIP.

Amount of Fund	$1,000.00	First mortgage note	$1,000.00

CRAWFORD FUND.

Amount of Fund	$200.00	First mortgage note	$200.00

ACTIVE AND NON-ACTIVE.

Of the Endowment proper there is active and producing interest at 6 per cent. per annum		$198,303.79
At present there is unyielding:—		
Preserved Smith Fund	$25,000.00	
Loans secured, but in litigation	7,000.00	
Real Estate bought in	7,500.00—	39,500.00
		$237,803.79

CAMPUS, GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Campus and adjacent grounds consist of 262 acres, costing the sum of	$ 9,420.00
There are nine buildings, costing	87,500.00
The water supply improvements	2,500.00
Total	$99,420.00

GENERAL EXPENSE FUND.

Receipts and disbursements of moneys arising from the Endowment, Investments, Tuition and other Expense Funds of the College:

GENERAL EXPENSE.

Received from:—			Disbursed to:—	
Interest on notes		$12,233.58	Salaries	$12,975.00
Light	$ 115.10		Annuity, Mrs. Lamar	399.84
Heat	378.00		Clerical	27.10
Rooms	354.50		Telephone Exchange	15.80
Music	345.62		Electric Lights	600.26
Tuition	2,402.36—	3,595.58	Stationery	70.23
			Printing	128.25
Diplomas		70.00	Science Inc. Repaid	93.53
Science Incidentals		222.33	Teaching, old year	34.00
Rents		197.00	Campus	453.67
Pasture		36.35	Library work	61.91
Fuel, sales		252.22	Fuel	1,240.71
Repaid		62.74	Postage	72.00
Sales		14.04	Freights	24.27
Telephone messages		2.30	Science Department	914.09
Electric lights		25.00	Insurance	205.00
Overdraft		295.56	Recorder	5.50
Fayerweather Estate		3,916.55	Mail Delivery	36.60
			Directors' Expense	43.63
			Matrons' Expense	126.55
			Work, general	262.76
			Repairs	689.77
			Executive Committee	8.10
			Library Appropriation	100.00
			Advertisements	211.05
			Sanitary	26.00
			Sundry Expense	127.16
			Sweeping	150.64
			Supplies	544.62
			Dray	28.24
			Revenue Stamps	15.06
			Repaid	75.10
			Taxes and costs	252.98
			College Monthly	160.00
			Lecture Expenses	41.35
			Evangelist	50.00
			Notes paid	672.48
		$20,943.25		$20,943.25

CARSON W. ADAMS FUND (INTEREST).

Received	$457.35	Disbursed, orders of F	$429.72
		On hand	27.63
	$457.35		$457.35

J. G. CRAIGHEAD FUND (INTEREST).

Received	$90.30	Disbursed, orders of F.	$86.31
		On hand	3.99
	$90.30		$90.30

GEORGE HENRY BRADLEY FUND (INTEREST).

Received	$60 00	Disbursed, orders of F.	$61.40
Overpaid	1.40		
	$61.40		$61.40

CRAWFORD FUND (INTEREST).

Received	$34.25	Disbursed, orders of F.	$ 2.65
		On hand	31.60
	$34.25		$34.25

WILLARD SCHOLARSHIP (INTEREST).

Received from interest	$26.33	On hand	$26.33

LOAN LIBRARY.

Amount paid in	$978.28	Paid out	$564.66
		On hand	422.62
	$987.28		$987.28

DODGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Received from:—			
Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge	$100.00	Paid out	$200 00
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge	100.00		
	$200.00		$200.00

BARTLETT HALL.

Collections, 1895-6	$ 550.04	Disbursed, 1895-6	$ 1,278.40
Collections, 1896-7	1,101.79	Disbursed, 1896-7	1,145.34
Collections, 1897-8	3,358.56	Disbursed, 1897-8	6,603.50
Collections, 1898-9	1,922.80	Disbursed, 1898-9	682.83
From the College	4,000.00	Cash on hand	1,239 97
Over by College	16.85		
	$10,950.04		$10,950.04

FAYERWEATHER SCIENCE HALL.

There has been expended during the year, in the erection of the Fayerweather Science Hall, in building, fixtures and furniture, the sum of $11,167.67

CASH BALANCE.

Endowment	$12,145.71	Mechanics' National Bank	$ 4,750.00
Carson W. Adams, Per.	3,200.00	Blount County Bank	36.00
Carson W. Adams, Int.	27.53	Bank of Maryville	6,933.05
Craighead, Int.	3.99	Till	5,377.30
Crawford, Int.	31.60	George H. Bradley Fund	1.40
Willard, Int.	26.33		
Bartlett Hall	1,239.97		
Loan Library	422.62		
	$17,097.75		$17,097.75

Respectfully submitted,

WILL. A. McTEER,

TREASURER.

Maryville College Monthly.

VOL. I. JUNE, 1899. No. 10.

ELMER B. WALLER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

EDITORS FROM LITERARY SOCIETIES:

EDWIN L. ELLIS, ATHENIAN. SAMUEL D. McMURRY, ALPHA SIGMA.

PHI SMYTHE, BAINONIAN. MARY G. CARNAHAN, THETA EPSILON.

CHARLES N. MAGILL, JOSEPH M. BROADY, } BUSINESS MANAGERS,

THE MONTHLY is published the middle of each month, except July and August. Contributions and items from graduates, students and others gladly received.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year; Single Copies, 5 cents.

Address all communications to

MARYVILLE COLLEGE MONTHLY,
Maryville, Tenn.

Entered at Maryville, Tenn., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

LOCALS.

Next term opens Tuesday, September 5.

Next issue of Monthly will be in October.

Four of the members of the graduating class expect to attend theological seminaries this fall.

Prof. Samuel T. Wilson leaves Maryville the last of June for Winona, Ind., to take charge of the Department of Spanish in the Summer School.

The Senior concert given by the Legion Band, of Knoxville, was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed on the night before Commencement.

Two of our late graduates, who are attending Lane Seminary, were with us on Commencement—Mr. A. A. Griffes and Mr. Charles Marston.

The undergraduate exercises held in the chapel on Monday and Tuesday mornings excited a good deal of interest, and were appreciated by the large audiences present.

On Wednesday afternoon the elocutionary pupils of Mrs. West and the music pupils of Miss Perine gave a recital in the chapel, and reflected great credit upon their teachers.

Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D.D., of Allegheny Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania, was at Maryville over Sabbath, and delivered an address before the students in the chapel on Sabbath afternoon.

Prof. Henry G. Smith, D.D., of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, gave the address to the Christian Associations of the College on Sunday night. His subject was "Enthusiasm," which he showed was necessary for true success in every department of life. On Monday night he lectured before the Literary Societies on "Vocations and Avocations."

Senior Class Day exercises were held on Tuesday afternoon. The class decorations were red and white. The program was:

Salutatory ..... H. S. Lyle.
History ..... Helen Alexander.
Prophecy ..... Phi Smythe.
Conferring of Degrees ..... R. W. Post.
Class Poem ..... H. M. Welsh.
Giftorian ..... C. C. Litterer.

Robert C. Jones, '94, a former instructor in the College, was present at Commencement. Mr. Jones spent one year at Danville Seminary and two years at the San Francisco Seminary, graduating this year. He was licensed to preach at a called meeting of Union Presbytery after Commencement, and was ordained in his home church a week later. He is under appointment of the Foreign Board, and will sail for his field of labor, Siam, in the fall.

The Adelphic Union Banquet was held as usual on the Friday preceding Commencement. Over two hundred guests assembled at the dining room, and after strawberries, ice cream, cake and lemonade had been served to all, Dr. Boardman, as toastmaster, called upon representatives of the four literary societies. "The Twentieth Century Man" was discussed by Miss Edith Newman; "The Twentieth Century Woman," by Mr. Richard Caldwell; "The Faculty," by Mr. J. E. Tracy, and "Our Musicians" by Miss Eva Alexander.

The Athenian Quartette of Maryville College is meeting with gratifying success in its tour. One of the members writes from Chattanooga, where a concert was given:

"The most striking feature of the trip is the enthusiasm displayed by the audiences. Oftentimes we find them crowding round us to express their pleasure, and urgently request us to come again next fall or winter, when they will get us larger audiences."

Rev. Thomas T. Alexander, '73, for twenty years a missionary at Tokio, Japan, has returned to this country for a vacation. His family has been living in Maryville for the past two years, and three of his children have been members of the College. His wife is the sister of Hon. Thomas N. Brown. He reports that Kin Takahashi, '95, is acting secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the great city of Tokio, and is doing very acceptable work.

The Board of Directors met on Wednesnesday morning. Among those present were: Rev. E. A. Elmore, D.D.; Rev. J. H. McConnell, Rev. W. A. Ervin, Rev. C. A. Duncan, D.D., Rev. W. R. Dawson, Rev. W. H. Lyle, D.D., Rev. H. P. Cory, Rev. J. M. Alexander, Rev. Arno Moore, Hon. Will. A. McTeer, W. B. Minnis, A. R. McBath, Hon. W. L. Brown, Col. John B. Minnis, Major Ben. Cunningham, John C. McClung and J. P. Hooke. A number of important reports were made, and actions taken. The management of Bartlett Hall is spoken of in another place. A vote of thanks was given to Professor Newman and the Glee Club for their efforts during the past term. The faculty also was commended for the lectures given in different places.

Maryville College will have a good representative at Winona, Ind., during the summer vacation. Mr. C. E. Wilson, '97, will have charge of the large dining hall, and will have as one of his assistants Mr. J. M. Broady. The graduate quartette, composed of Rev. Herman A. Goff, '85; Rev. John B. Cresswell, '87; Rev. John S. Eakin, '87, and Rev. John G. Newman, '88, have been secured for the month of July. Mrs. Goff and family, Mrs. M. A. Lamar, and Miss Mollie Caldwell have already made arrangements to spend a part of the summer at this Mecca of Presbyterians.

On Tuesday afternoon the Adelphic Union Entertainment was given in New Providence Church. The literary part of the program was:

The Services of the House of Orange. .....T. McConnell.
A Trip Up the Highest Mountain of Japan .....Emma Alexander.
Debate—Resolved, That Napoleon's career was more beneficial than injurious to the world.
Affirmative—H. C. Rimmer and Miss Mallie Gamble.
Negative—H. T. Hamilton and Miss Ethel Minnis.
Recitation.....Emma Caldwell.
Culture Value of Literature..... .....W. T. Ramsey.

Will A. McTeer. Andrew Gamble.

McTEER & GAMBLE,

Attorneys & Counsellors.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up Stairs, over Bank of Maryville, on Main Street.

Represent the Old Aetna, Penn. Fire, Fireman and the Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

THE OLD RELIABLE

The Bank of Maryville, State Depository.

Offers to the people of Blount County a safe and reliable depository for their funds, guaranteeing Fair and Honorable Treatment, Careful and Prompt Attention. . . . . .

Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities. Interest Paid Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

P. M. BARTLETT, Pres. WILL A. McTEER, V.-P.
JO. BURGER, Cashier. J.A. GODDARD, As't Cash.